DOCUMENT RESUME

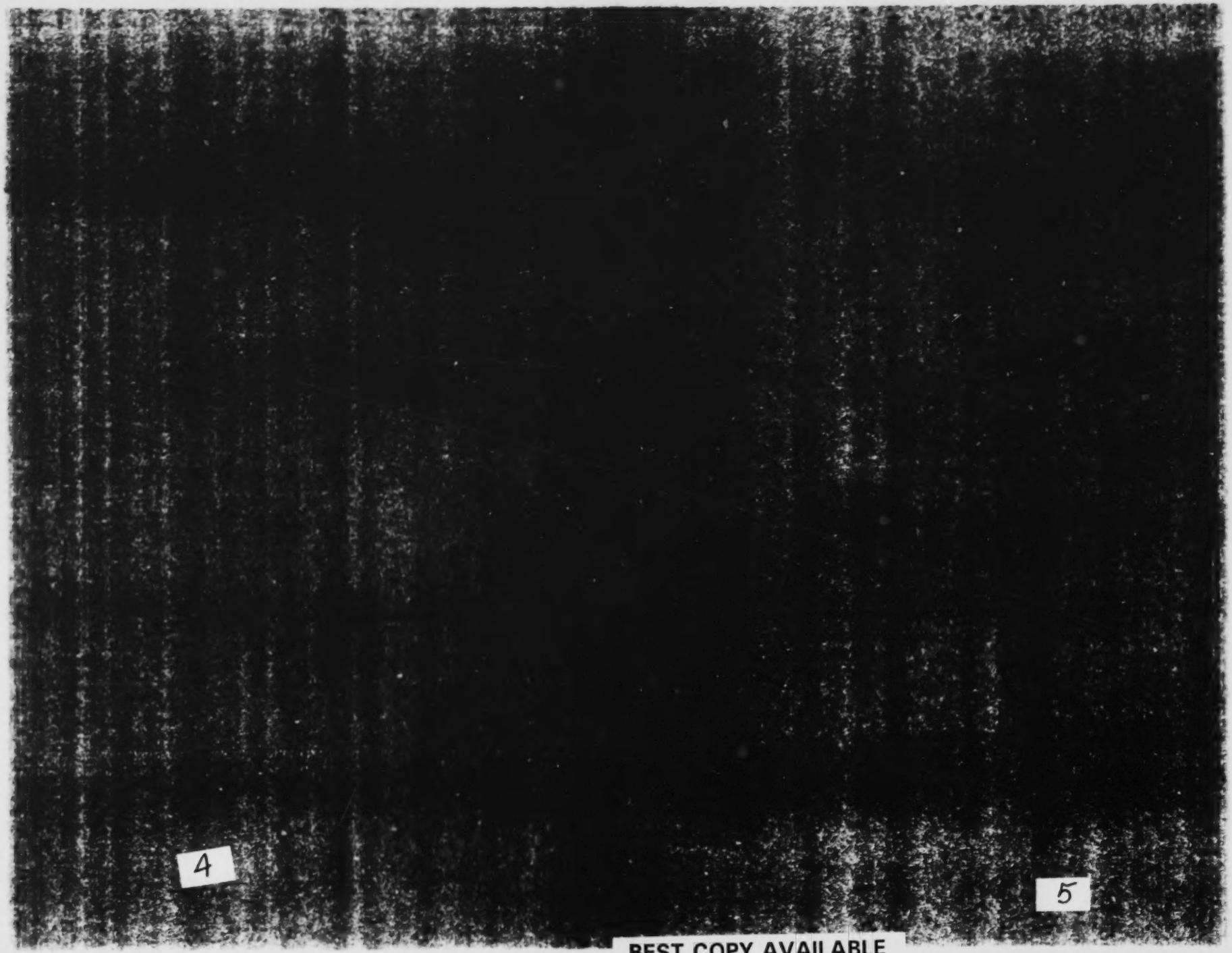
ED 416 020 PS 026 233

TITLE	Kids Count in Missouri 1997 Data Book.
INSTITUTION	Citizens for Missouri's Children, St. Louis.
SPONS AGENCY	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.
PUB DATE	1997-12-00
NOTE	338p.; For 1996 report, see ED 402 100.
AVAILABLE FROM	Citizens for Missouri's Children, 2717 Sutton Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63143; phone: 888-287-5437; fax: 413-644-KIDS; World Wide Web: http://oseda.missouri.edu/kidscount/97; CMC's World Wide Web site: http://www.umsl.edu/~cmc/; e-mail: cmc@jinx.umsl.edu ($20, plus postage).
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	
DESCRIPTORS	*Adolescents; Birth Weight; Births to Single Women; Child Abuse; Child Health; Child Support; *Children; Day Care; Demography; Dropout Rate; Early Parenthood; Elementary Secondary Education; Employed Parents; Lunch Programs; Mental Health; Minority Groups; Mortality Rate; Mothers; One Parent Family; Poverty; Preschool Education; *Social Indicators; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Tables (Data); Violence; *Well Being
IDENTIFIERS	*Indicators; *Missouri

ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT report documents the status of children in all 115 Missouri counties. Following an executive summary that reports areas of improvement, stabilization, and deterioration, and profiles for the state as a whole and for Caucasians versus minorities, summary information is provided for the following indicators: (1) students enrolled in free/reduced price lunch program; (2) births to mothers without high school diplomas; (3) low birth weight infants; (4) infant mortality; (5) child deaths; (6) probable cause child abuse; (7) out-of-home placement entries; (8) annual high school dropouts; (9) births to teens; and (10) teen violent deaths. Brief sections, "Missouri's Teens at Risk" and "Using KIDS COUNT to Change the Public Will," are then presented. The bulk of the report presents county-by-county profiles detailing the above-listed indicators, as well as data on demography, economic status, family supports, and health/mental health. Appendices contain raw data for indicators; data notes, sources, and references; county rankings; and sample legislative correspondence. (EV)

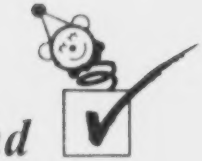
****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1997 Data Book

kids count missouri



Citizens for Missouri's Children • Children's Trust Fund

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Funded by the Children's Trust Fund and the Annie E. Casey Foundation

December 1997

KIDS COUNT in Missouri (KCM) is a collaborative project of Citizens for Missouri's Children, The Children's Trust Fund and more than 30 public and private organizations from across the state. The project's mission is to improve the well-being of Missouri's children by heightening awareness of children's issues within local communities and by promoting more effective responses to children's needs throughout the state.

A major part of KCM is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book*, documenting the status of children in all 115 Missouri counties. KIDS COUNT data are used as a starting point for discussion at KIDS COUNT Wednesdays, which are held several times throughout the Missouri legislative session. Individuals from across the state receive basic advocacy training and meet with their legislators. KIDS COUNT data and their implications for children are the driving forces behind the work of Citizens for Missouri's Children.

KIDS COUNT in Missouri is funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropic source for disadvantaged children. The foundation supports a network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that shapes a new direction for America's children.

Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) is a statewide child advocacy organization serving as an independent voice for children on those issues, policies and government programs that affect their lives and about which they cannot speak for themselves. The organization's mission is to advocate for the rights and well-being of all Missouri's children, with a primary emphasis on those children with greatest need.

In addition to managing the KIDS COUNT in Missouri project, CMC promotes early childhood care and education programs, monitors implementation of the state's new welfare program, documents expenditures on children's services and supports child protective services reform. CMC convenes the annual Assembly for Children and Families every summer to bring together citizens, service providers and policy makers who share a common concern for children to develop a children's policy agenda. During each legislative session, CMC keeps the public informed with frequent Action Alerts about pending legislation, as well as with a weekly Rapid Response Network memo. CMC's quarterly newsletter, *The Children's Chronicle*, provides in-depth analysis of current policy issues.

Founded in 1983, CMC is a member of the National Association of Child Advocates.

The Children's Trust Fund (CTF) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the vision of children and families who are able to grow and reach their full potential in a nurturing and healthy environment free from child abuse and neglect. It was established in 1983 by the Missouri General Assembly and is governed by a 15-member board of directors appointed by the Governor. The mission of the Children's Trust Fund is to prevent or alleviate child abuse and neglect for Missouri's children and families through planning and policy development; appropriate funding of results-oriented programs; training programs for prevention professionals and research; public awareness and education; and integration of statewide prevention efforts.

CTF currently funds community-based Family Resource Programs to assist six communities in developing systems to provide services to families that maximize resources and prevent duplication. CTF funds research projects, such as a study focused on the costs associated with survivors of Shaken Baby Syndrome and the impact those costs have on public policy. CTF also supports programs that provide: home visitation for parents of newborns; home and center-based educational, personal and family skills building for parents; parenting skills and child care for teen parents; and school-based programs on sexual abuse and violence prevention.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary ____ 4
Missouri Profile ____ 6
Missouri Minority Profile ____ 7
Outcome Measures
- Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Price Lunch Program ____ 8
- Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas ____ 11
- Low Birthweight Infants ____ 13
- Infant Mortality ____ 15
- Child Deaths ____ 17
- Probable Cause Child Abuse ____ 19
- Out-of-Home Placement Entries ____ 22
- Annual High School Dropouts ____ 24
- Births to Teens ____ 26
- Teen Violent Deaths ____ 29

Missouri's Teens at Risk ____ 31
Using KIDS COUNT to Change the Public Will ____ 32
How to Use the County Profiles ____ 38
County Pages ____ 39
Appendices
- Raw Data for Indicators ____ 154
- Data Notes, Sources and References ____ 158
- County Rankings ____ 160
- Sample Legislative Correspondence ____ 161

Executive Summary

The *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1997 Data Book* provides state and county data for measures of child well-being. By highlighting trends and comparing geographic areas, we hope to raise public awareness about the plight of vulnerable children and encourage citizen action.

These measures are steadily improving for our state's children:

- The *infant mortality* rate continues to decline. The aggregate rate of 8.0 (per 1,000 live births) for the years 1992-96 was a 20% decrease from the rate for the previous five years. In 1996, 558 infants died before their first birthday. These children would have filled 25 Missouri kindergarten classrooms in 2001.

- The *teen birth* rate decreased 15% between 1992 and 1996. More than 10,000 teens ages 15 through 19 gave birth in 1996. These teens and their children are likely to be poor, to drop out of school and to have physical and mental health problems.

These measures are showing recent improvements:

- The tragedy of *teen violent deaths* may have reached its peak, as the aggregate rate for 1992-96 decreased after almost a decade of growth. Almost 300 teens died violently in 1996. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of violent death for adolescents.

- The *annual dropout* rate increased from 1992 to 1995, but decreased in the following year. In 1996, 6.8%, or more than 16,000 students, left public high schools. These youth will be unlikely to attract the attention of employers who demand highly-skilled, technologically competent workers.

- The *child death* rate has shown modest but steady recent improvement. Accidents at home or on the road accounted for almost half of these deaths, which claimed 321 children in 1996.

These measures show mixed trends:

- The percent of *students enrolled in the free or reduced price lunch program* was stable between 1992 and 1996, but increased from 1990. More than one-third of students in public schools are poor enough to qualify for this program.

- The percent of *babies born to mothers without a high school diploma*, a high risk factor for future poverty, decreased between 1992 and 1995, but increased slightly in 1996, possibly signaling the end to the progress made since the beginning of the decade. In 1996, more than 14,000 births were to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education.

These measures are deteriorating:

- The rate of abused and neglected *children who entered out-of-home care* increased 14% between 1992 and 1996. In 1996, more than 6,600 children entered foster homes, group homes, relative care or residential care.

- The rate of *low-birthweight infants* increased 6% between 1987-91 and 1992-96. In 1996, more than 5,500 infants had low birthweights, putting them at risk for adverse outcomes, developmental problems and even death.

The interpretation of this measure is ambiguous:

- Changes in child protective services protocol make it difficult to determine if *child abuse and neglect* is increasing or decreasing. Decreased rates after 1995 are largely attributable to the SB595 pilot program, which diverts many reports into a Family Assessment track. These reports do not yield "probable cause" or "unsubstantiated" findings. In 1996, more than 17,000 children were confirmed as abused or neglected.

The 244,000 children of color in Missouri continue to face higher risks for adverse outcomes than their Caucasian peers, and are not sharing in some of the improvements that have occurred. They are two to three times as likely as Caucasian children to have low birthweights, die in infancy or adolescence, be confirmed as abused or neglected, enter foster placements or become teen parents. For three measures (out-of-home placement entries, probable cause child abuse and teen violent deaths) the rates for minority children worsened, while the rates for Caucasian children improved. One notable sign of progress was the teen birth rate for minority teenaged girls, which decreased by 25%.

In the national *KIDS COUNT 1997 Data Book*, Missouri ranked 33rd compared to all other states for child well-being. Some of the state's poorest rankings were related to adolescent outcomes, including the teen birth and violent death rates. One of the reasons for Missouri's poor showing in this area may be the higher number of teens who engage in risky behavior. According to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Missouri youth engage in dangerous behaviors at a rate greater than the norm in the areas of automobile safety, weapon use and tobacco use. Nationally, 72% of deaths among teenagers are caused by factors that are influenced by risk-taking behavior. Programs and policies that address these behaviors will improve the chances that our teens will reach adulthood safely.

The fact that many of Missouri's children are facing enormous risks should not be news to the state's citizens. By now, readers of the fifth annual *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* should be asking themselves, "Why aren't conditions improving for our children? How can I make a difference for kids so that in next year's report, the good news outweighs the bad?"

The good news is that you *can* make a difference, in your own community and at the statewide level. You can use the KIDS COUNT data to gain an understanding of the specific issues affecting your county. You can join with others who have similar concerns. You can determine your community's strengths and needs, hold a town hall meeting, KIDS COUNT forum, Children's Sabbath or candidate's forum. As a citizen advocate who understands the need to connect data with policy, you can get to know your legislators, communicate your concerns with them and monitor the progress of legislation that affects children and families.

In short, *you* can be the force that makes KIDS COUNT in Missouri.

A Day in the Life of Missouri's Children

Today, 1 infant died before her first birthday
Today, 15 newborns had low birthweight
Today, 18 children entered out-of-home care
Today, 28 teens gave birth
Today, 38 mothers
without high school diplomas gave birth
Today, 46 youths dropped out of school
Today, 47 children were confirmed as abused or neglected
Today, 192,000 school-aged children lived in poverty

How will you make a difference for kids today?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Missouri Profile

▶ State Capital - Jefferson City

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	271,351	312,618	35.6%	35.6%	N/C
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	15,784	14,077	20.8%	19.1%	✓
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	27,342	27,859	7.1%	7.5%	✗
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3,847	2,971	10.0	8.0	✓
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1,700	1,616	33.1	30.2	✓
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	17,096	17,105*	12.7	12.3	✓
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	5,691	6,633	4.2	4.8	✗
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	14,088	16,679	6.3%	6.8%	✗
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	10,836	10,252	63.2	53.6	✓
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1,470	1,615	79.1	87.3	✗

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens

No Change ***N/C***

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,344,200
	1996	1,394,300
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.5%
	1996	26.0%
Minority children	1992	17.9%
	1996	17.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	16.7%
	1993	19.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	15.5%
	1990	19.5%
Per capita income	1992	$20,833
	1995	$21,853
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$22,959
	1995	$25,055
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	50.5%
	1990	64.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.7%
	1996	4.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	42.3%
	1996	37.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	18,256
	1996	24,326
Licensed child care capacity	1993	95,650
	1997	117,862
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	43.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	12.1%
	1996	10.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	28.2%
	1996	26.9%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	19.3%
	1996	31.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	60.7%
	1996	83.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	16,704
	1996	23,973
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	76.4
	1995	70.0

**11,471 children were assigned to Family Assessments*

Missouri Minority Profile

TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

No Change *N/C*

Changed for the Worse ✘

Outcome Measures	Year	Caucasian Rate Base	Caucasian Rate Current	Caucasian Rate Trend	Minority Rate Base	Minority Rate Current	Minority Rate Trend
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma	1992/1996	17.9%	16.8%	✔	32.7%	30.3%	✔
Low birthweight infants	1987-91/1992-96	5.8%	6.3%	✘	12.6%	12.7%	✘
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1987-91/1992-96	8.3	6.6	✔	17.1	14.3	✔
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1987-91/1992-96	29.9	27.3	✔	51.6	45.7	✔
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000)	1992/1996	10.5	10.0	✔	22.8	23.0	✘
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000)	1992/1996	3.4	3.4	*N/C*	9.6	11.0	✘
Births to teens ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	1992/1996	50.3	45.0	✔	132.3	98.7	✔
Violent deaths ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1987-91/1992-96	77.0	67.5	✔	102.7	185.0	✘

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Program

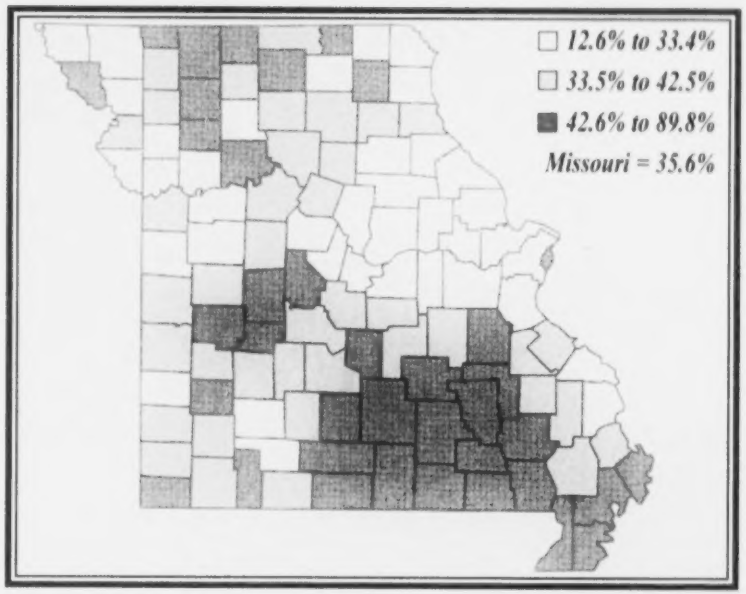
Change from 1992 – No change (N/C)
Change from 1995 – Worse (✘)

Definition

The percent of Missouri students enrolled in the free or reduced price lunch program is used to measure child poverty. Students who live in homes with annual incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level ($20,280 for a family of four) are eligible for free meals. Students who live in homes with annual incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty level ($28,860 for a family of four) are eligible for reduced price meals.

Significance

Poor children face enormous risks as they grow and develop. They are more likely than rich or middle-class children to experience material deprivation and poor health, die during childhood, score lower on standardized tests, be retained in grade, drop out of school, have out-of-wedlock births, experience violent crime, end up as poor adults, and suffer other undesirable outcomes. All of the KIDS COUNT in Missouri outcome measures are adversely affected by poverty.



This measure, in its more narrow definition, is an important indicator of child nutrition. Children who are constantly hungry have a diminished capacity to understand and learn. Participation in the student lunch program can be viewed as a positive factor that enables children to get the nutrition they need to succeed in school. Children from low-income families receive one-third to one-half of their daily nutritional intake from the program.

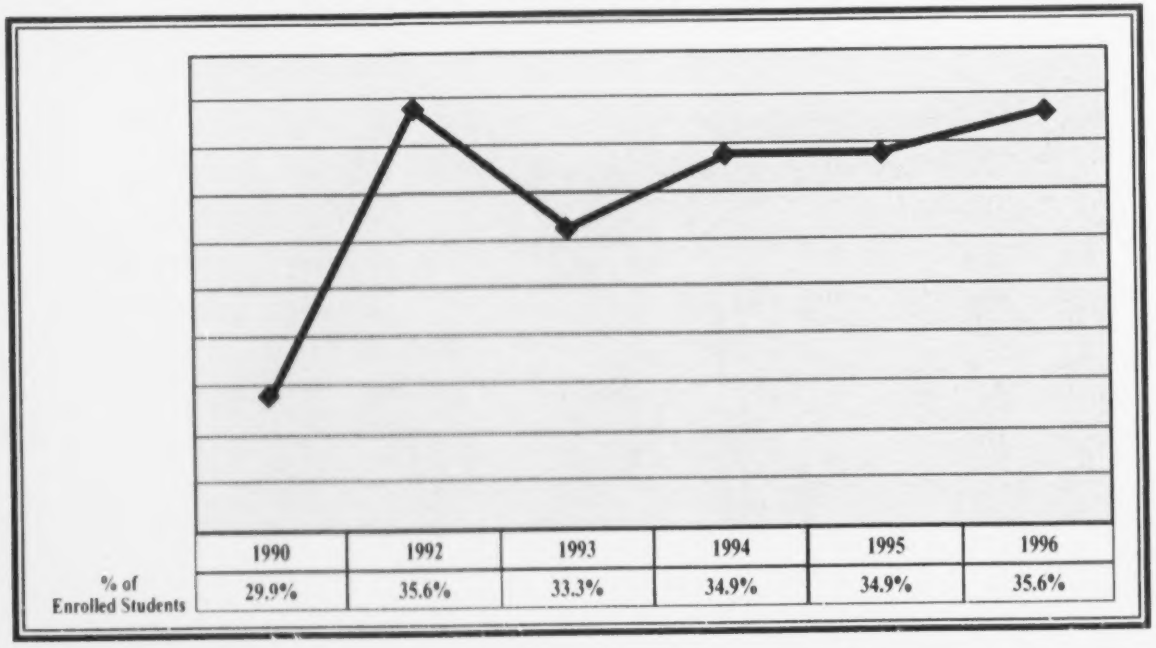
Missouri Findings

More than one-third, or 312,618 Missouri students were enrolled in the free/reduced price lunch program in 1996. The rate increased slightly from 1995 and is comparable to the 1992 rate.

County Findings

The counties with the lowest participation rates in 1996, indicating low child poverty, were primarily suburban: St. Charles and Jefferson (St. Louis area); and Platte, Clay and Cass (Kansas City area). The highest participation rates, indicating high child poverty, were found in the southeastern counties of Carter, Shannon, Mississippi and Pemiscot, as well as in St. Louis City. In 22 Missouri counties, more than half of the students were poor enough to qualify for the subsidized program.

Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch Program, 1990-1996



	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
% of Enrolled Students	29.9%	35.6%	33.3%	34.9%	34.9%	35.6%

Child Poverty in Missouri is Increasing

KIDS COUNT in Missouri has utilized the school lunch measure for several years, because county census data were only available every ten years. Recently, however, the Census Bureau released county estimates for school-aged (5-17) child poverty. These data indicate that the percent of school-aged children living in poverty increased from 16.7% in 1990 to 19.2% in 1993. Almost 192,000 children were poor in 1993. Because young children are traditionally the poorest age group, it is likely that the preschool child poverty rate is even higher than one in five.

Addressing Child Poverty

While a full discussion of child poverty is beyond the scope of this book, it is worth noting that three principles are important parts of the solution: livable wages, income support for families and supportive services that help them find and maintain jobs. Work must bring families out of poverty, but too often it fails to do so. In Missouri, 70% of poor families have a working parent. One-third of all poor families have one or more full-time, year-round workers. Economic shifts have led to an increase in low-wage work; the highest rates of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

employment growth have occurred in services and retail industries, which often provide low hourly earnings. A full-time employee with two children working at minimum wage would only earn an annual income equivalent to 80% of the poverty line.

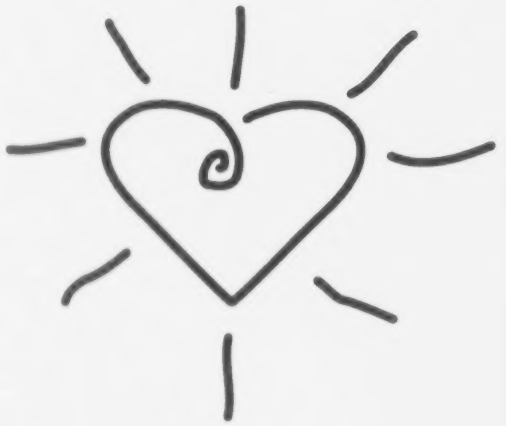
In the context of welfare reform's emphasis on work participation, providing tax relief for the increasing numbers of low-income Missourians has become a critical issue. In 1996, workers with one child could have received as much as $2,152 from the federal Earned Income Credit (EIC). Workers with two or more children could have received as much as $3,556. In Missouri, 382,000 families received a total of approximately $500 million in EIC benefits. However, the federal EIC still leaves many families in poverty. Seven states have their own EICs that help fill that gap.

Custodial single parents need child support to adequately feed, clothe and house their children. It is estimated that one-fourth of the families currently on welfare could become self-sufficient if the child support system worked properly. In Missouri, less than 40% of cases handled by the public child support system receive any payments from the non-custodial parent.

High quality, affordable child care is also a necessity for working low-income parents. The number of children assisted by child care subsidies has increased in Missouri, but many of the children are placed in unlicensed care. There is no assurance that they have a safe, developmentally appropriate experience in these settings. The Department of Health licenses and monitors the performance of child care centers, group homes and family homes that can serve approximately 118,000 children. This licensed child care capacity in Missouri is able to support only 43.9% of the estimated need for preschool care. Twenty-seven Missouri counties fail to meet even one-quarter of the need. License-exempt, religious-based child care facilities are inspected by the Department for health and safety standards only. According to the Governor's Commission on Early Childhood Care and Education, the licensed and regulated child care capacity combined can meet 55.7% of the estimated need.

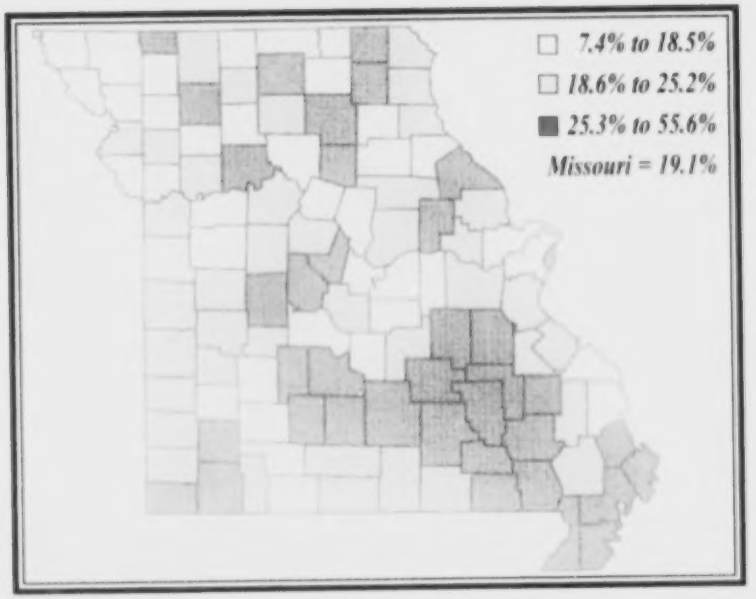
Minority Data

Data for Caucasian and minority children are unavailable for this measure.



Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas

Change from 1992 – Better (✔)
Change from 1995 – Worse (✘)



Definition

This measure describes the percent of births to mothers of all ages who have less than twelve years of education, as indicated on the newborns' birth certificates.

Significance

A child who is born to a poorly educated parent faces the highest odds of spending long periods of time in poverty. In 1995, the poverty rate was 57% for children living with parents who had dropped out of school, while the poverty rate was 4% for children living with at least one parent with a college degree. In Missouri, information is only available on the education level of the mother.

Missouri Findings

Almost one in five, or 14,077 births in 1996 were to poorly educated mothers. While this rate is a decrease from 1992, it is a slight increase from 1995. The progress made on this measure since 1990 has leveled off.

County Findings

In 1996, less than 10% of children were born to mothers without a high school diploma in Chariton, Schuyler, Platte, St. Charles, Nodaway and Atchison Counties. More than 33% of children were born to poorly educated mothers in twelve counties, including St. Louis City, Shannon, New Madrid, Mississippi, Iron, Dunklin, Washington, Ripley, McDonald, Pemiscot, Morgan and Scotland.

Protective Factors

Protective factors against female high school dropout include:

- Access to adequate preschool programs that prepare students to learn
- Early identification of at-risk students, particularly in elementary school and during transition periods from elementary school to junior high, and from junior high to high school

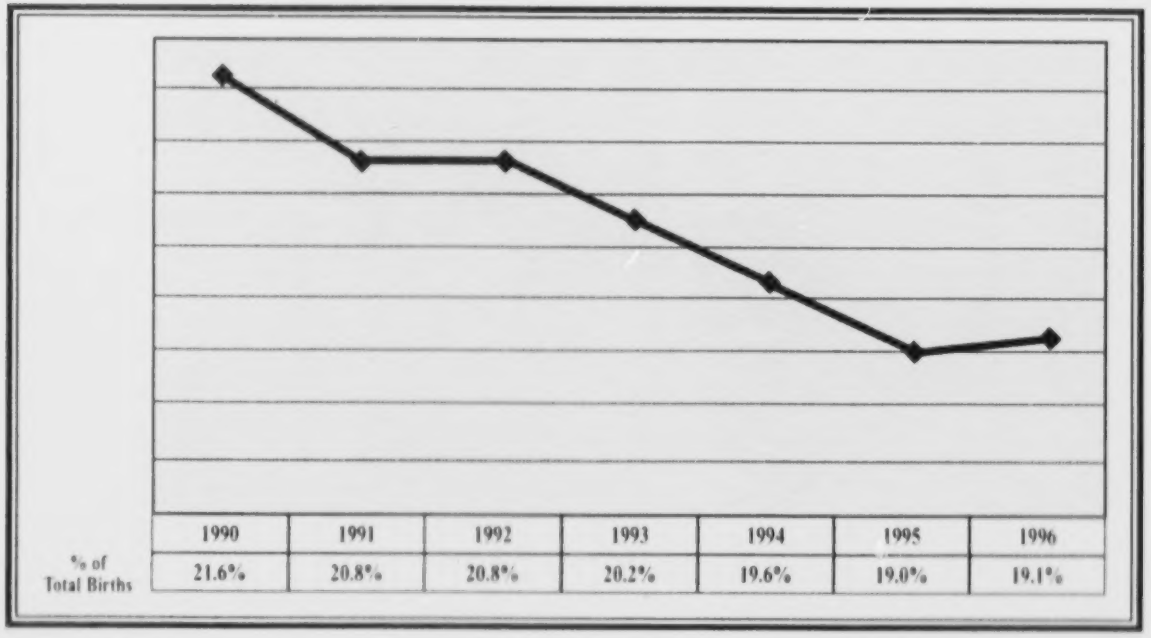
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- Individualized attention for youth at risk of dropping out
- Presence of teachers able to identify and address cultural differences that might affect minority students
- Access to physical and mental health services in schools
- Supportive services to teen parents such as child care and mentoring
- Services to children with disabilities, especially behaviorally disordered children

Minority Data

Minority infants were almost twice as likely as Caucasian children to be born to poorly educated mothers (30.3% vs. 16.8%) in 1996. Rates for both groups of infants improved between 1992 and 1996.

Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
% of Total Births	21.6%	20.8%	20.8%	20.2%	19.6%	19.0%	19.1%

Low Birthweight Infants

Change from 1987-91 – Worse (✘)
Change from 1991-95 – No change (NC)

Definition

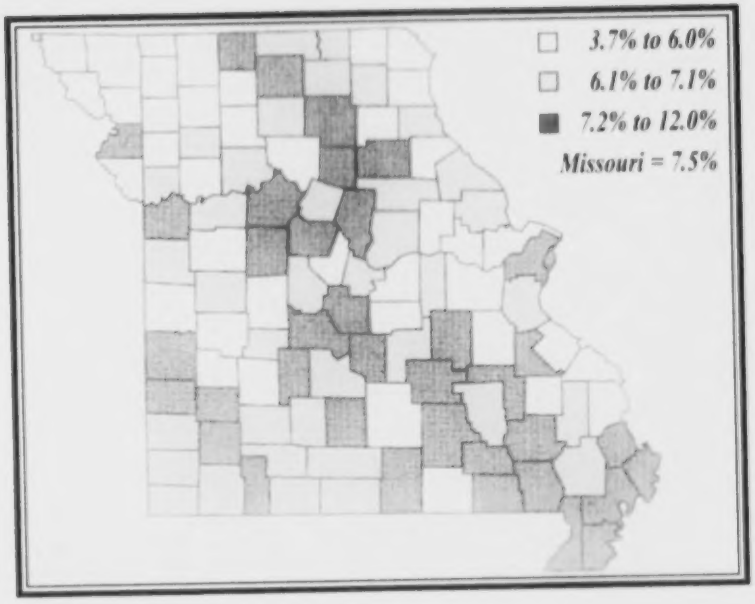
The measure indicates the percent of infants who weigh less than 5.5 pounds, or 2,500 grams, at birth. This includes term and pre-term infants. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

Significance

Babies born with low birthweights are at high risk for adverse outcomes and developmental problems, both in infancy and childhood. Approximately 60% of all infants who die before their first birthday are low birthweight. They are more likely to have brain damage, cerebral palsy, neurological impairment and cognitive disorders than normal birthweight infants. Nationally, more than one-third of the $11 billion spent on infant health care is utilized for low birthweight infants. Almost half of all of these infants will enter special education programs at some point in their lives.

Missouri Findings

The increase in the percent of low-birthweight infants appears to be slowing. While the aggregate rate increased between 1987-91 and 1992-96, it was unchanged from 1991-95. In 1996, 5,537 infants had low birthweight.



County Findings

In seven counties, including Osage, Holt, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Lewis and Ste. Genevieve, fewer than 5% of newborns had low birthweight for the aggregate years 1992-96. The counties with the highest rates were Dunklin, Iron, Pemiscot, Mississippi and St. Louis City, where rates were above 9.5%.

Protective Factors

The receipt of timely, comprehensive prenatal care is one of the primary preventive factors against low birthweight. In Missouri, 88.0% of women received adequate prenatal care in 1996, compared to 83.5% in 1992.

Non-smoking women, even those who quit while pregnant, are more likely than those who smoke throughout pregnancy to produce normal birthweight babies.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

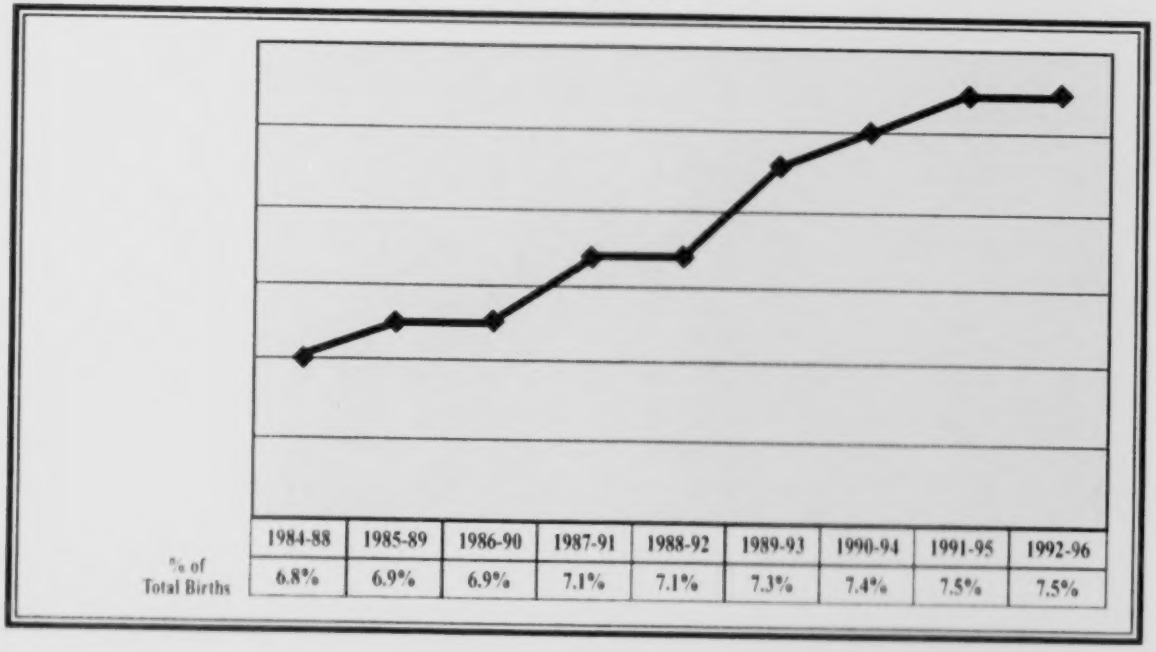
Other protective factors against low birthweight include:

- Increased levels of proper nutrition among pregnant women
- Decreased maternal drug and alcohol use
- Decreased levels of emotional and physical abuse to expectant mothers
- Decreased levels of sexually transmitted diseases among expectant mothers
- Decreased births to teens

Minority Data

The low birthweight rate for minority babies was 12.7%, twice the Caucasian rate of 6.3%. Both rates worsened between 1987-91 and 1992-96.

Low Birthweight Infants, 1984-1996



	1984-88	1985-89	1986-90	1987-91	1988-92	1989-93	1990-94	1991-95	1992-96
% of Total Births	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%

Infant Mortality

Change from 1987-91 – Better (✔)
Change from 1991-95 – Better (✔)

Definition

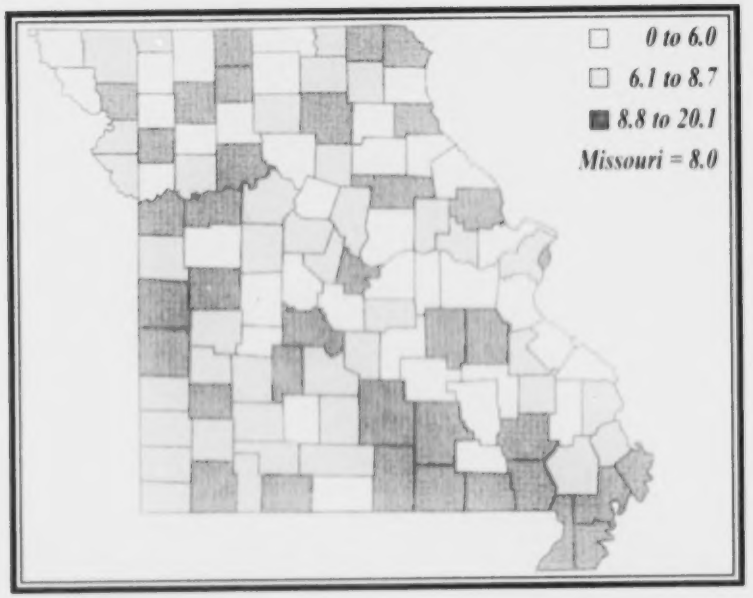
Infant mortality measures the number of infants who died before their first birthday, per 1,000 live births. In Missouri, approximately two-thirds of these deaths occur within the first 27 days. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

Significance

The infant mortality rate goes beyond simple health considerations to encompass economic and safety issues. Infants may die because of unsafe homes, inadequate supervision, limited access to health care, and dangerous neighborhoods. The loss of each infant symbolizes a lost opportunity for the future.

Missouri Findings

The infant mortality rate in Missouri has declined steadily throughout the past twelve years. In 1996, 558 infants died before their first birthday. These children would have filled 25 Missouri kindergarten classrooms in 2001.



County Findings

There were no infant deaths in Gentry, Putnam and Shelby Counties during the aggregate years 1992-96. Four additional counties, Livingston, Osage, Lewis and Howard, all had rates under 2.0. The counties with the highest rates were Mercer, Macon, Pemiscot, Clark, Dallas and Wayne, with rates close to or above 15.0. Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five year period, rates and ranks should be interpreted with caution.

Protective Factors

Protective factors against infant death include:

- Improved access to prenatal and perinatal care
- Improved medical technology affecting infants
- Improved maternal health during pregnancy

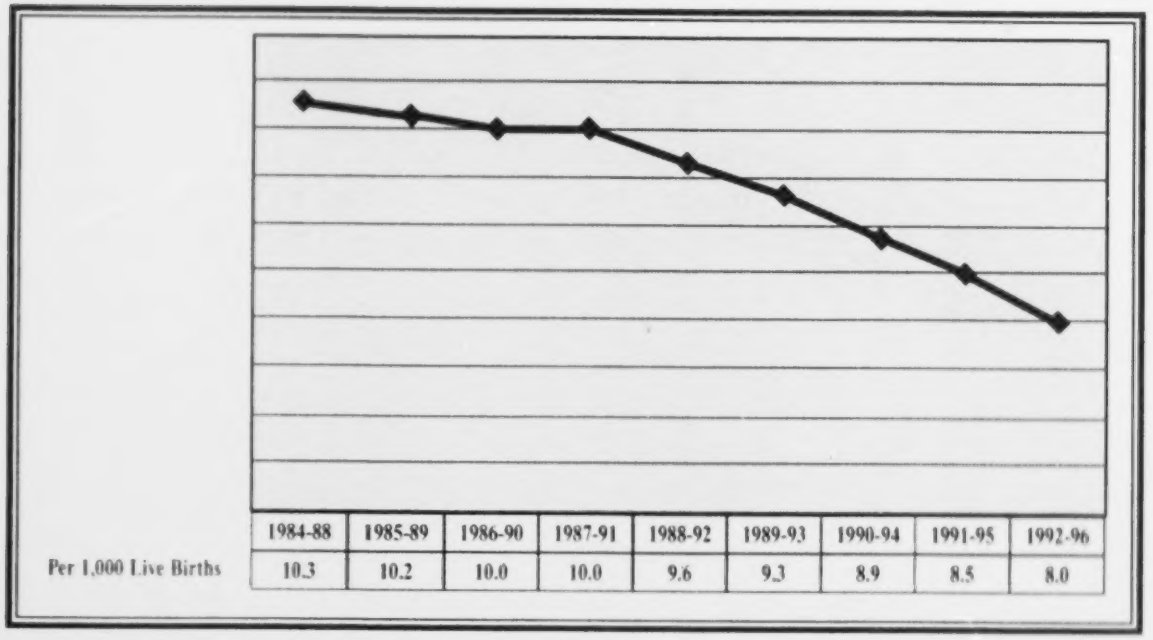
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- Access to healthy home environment, including adequate housing and proper sanitation
- Decreased levels of child abuse
- Improved parenting education regarding health issues and safety risks

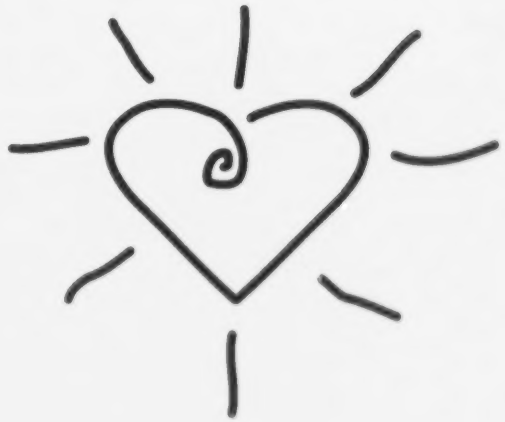
Minority Data

The mortality rate for minority infants was 14.3 per 1,000 live births for the aggregate years 1992-96, more than twice the Caucasian rate of 6.6. Both rates improved between 1987-91 and 1992-96.

Infant Deaths , 1984-1996



	1984-88	1985-89	1986-90	1987-91	1988-92	1989-93	1990-94	1991-95	1992-96
Per 1,000 Live Births	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.0



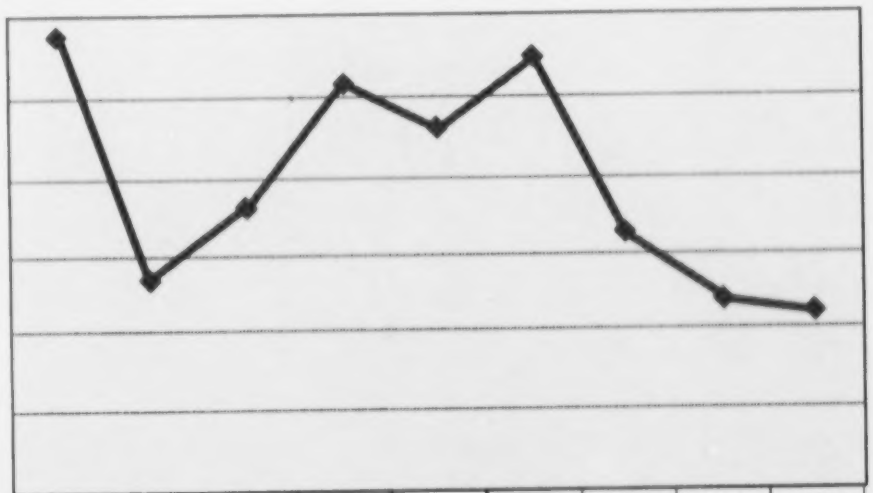
Deaths of Children, Ages 1-14

Change from 1987-91 – Better (✔)
Change from 1991-95 – Better (✔)

Definition

The measure examines deaths from all causes of children ages one through fourteen. The rate is expressed per 100,000 children of that age. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

Child Deaths, 1984-1996



	1984-88	1985-89	1986-90	1987-91	1988-92	1989-93	1990-94	1991-95	1992-96
Per 100,000 Children 1-14	33.7	30.8	31.7	33.1	32.6	33.5	31.2	30.4	30.2

Significance

While mortality drops sharply after the first year, children are still at risk from a number of health and environmental factors. This measure, like infant mortality, reflects the physical health, level of adult supervision and risks in the home and community that children face every day.

Missouri Findings

The child death rate has shown modest but steady recent improvement. In 1996, 321 children died in Missouri. Almost half of these deaths were attributable to accidents at home or on the road, while only 22% were related to diseases. The remaining deaths were caused by cancer, homicide, birth defects and other causes. There were 24 homicide deaths and 10 suicide deaths among this age group. Boys accounted for six in ten deaths of this age.

County Findings

Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five year period, this measure is not used to calculate the county rank. Rates should be interpreted with caution.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Children with HIV/AIDS

Only one child of this age group died of AIDS-related causes in 1996. The Department of Health confirmed four new cases of HIV infection and four new AIDS cases for children under the age of 13 in 1996. A total of 87 children of this age group have been diagnosed with HIV infection or AIDS since the Department instituted recordkeeping regarding this issue.

Protective Factors

Children who are properly immunized are protected from deadly or complicating diseases such as whooping cough, measles or polio. On a county basis, Missouri tracks the percent of two-year old children seen at public health clinics who are properly immunized. The rate improved from 60.7% in 1994 to 83.8% in 1996. Fewer than two-thirds of children had been immunized in St. Louis City, Crawford, Dunklin, Laclede and Oregon. The rate in St. Louis City did show remarkable improvement, from 25.6% to 50.4%. In 18 Missouri counties, more than 95% of children seen in public clinics had been properly immunized.

Other protective factors against child death include:

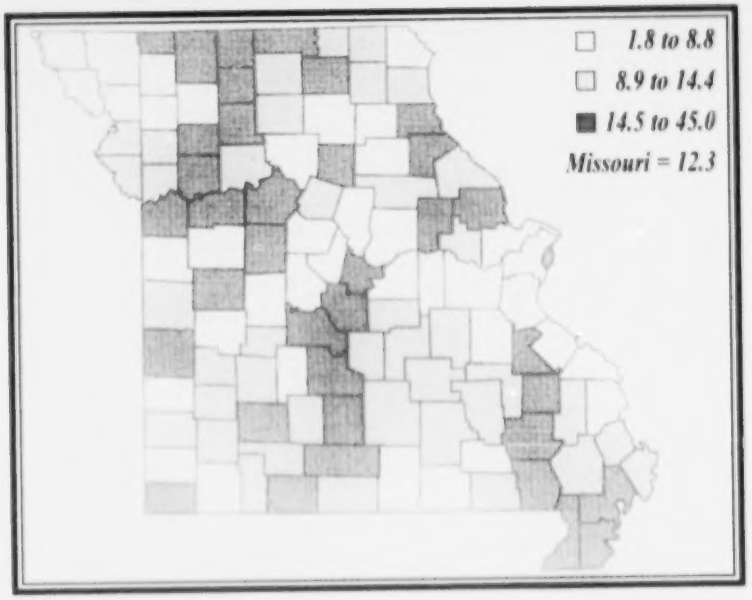
- Improved access to adequate and safe housing that is free from lead paint and other toxins
- Increased attention to child safety such as proper and consistent use of car seats and bicycle helmets
- Access to safe playgrounds
- Decreased levels of guns and violence in communities
- Access to affordable health care
- Improved parenting education regarding health issues and safety risks

Minority Data

The 1992-96 aggregate death rate for minority children was 45.7 per 100,000, compared to 27.3 for Caucasian children. Rates for both groups of children improved between 1987-91 and 1992-96.

Probable Cause Child Abuse

Change from 1992 - Better (✔)
Change from 1995 - Better (✔)



Definition

This measure describes the number of children who have been confirmed as abused or neglected by the Division of Family Services, after a report of suspected abuse or neglect has been made. The rate is expressed per 1,000 children. This count underrepresents the true number of abused and neglected children in Missouri, as only a fraction of them are brought to public attention. A national incidence study found that the true frequency of child abuse and neglect might be as much as three times greater than the numbers confirmed by authorities.

Significance

Children who are abused or neglected are damaged physically, mentally, socially and emotionally. Even if they escape serious injury, their capacity to trust is damaged, perhaps irrevocably. Abused children are at much higher risk for serious and violent delinquency, drug use, academic failure, mental illness and adolescent pregnancy. A recent longitudinal study showed that child maltreatment was associated with an increased risk of at least 25% for each of these negative outcomes. Children who were abused were almost twice as likely as non-abused children to have multiple problem behaviors.

Missouri Findings

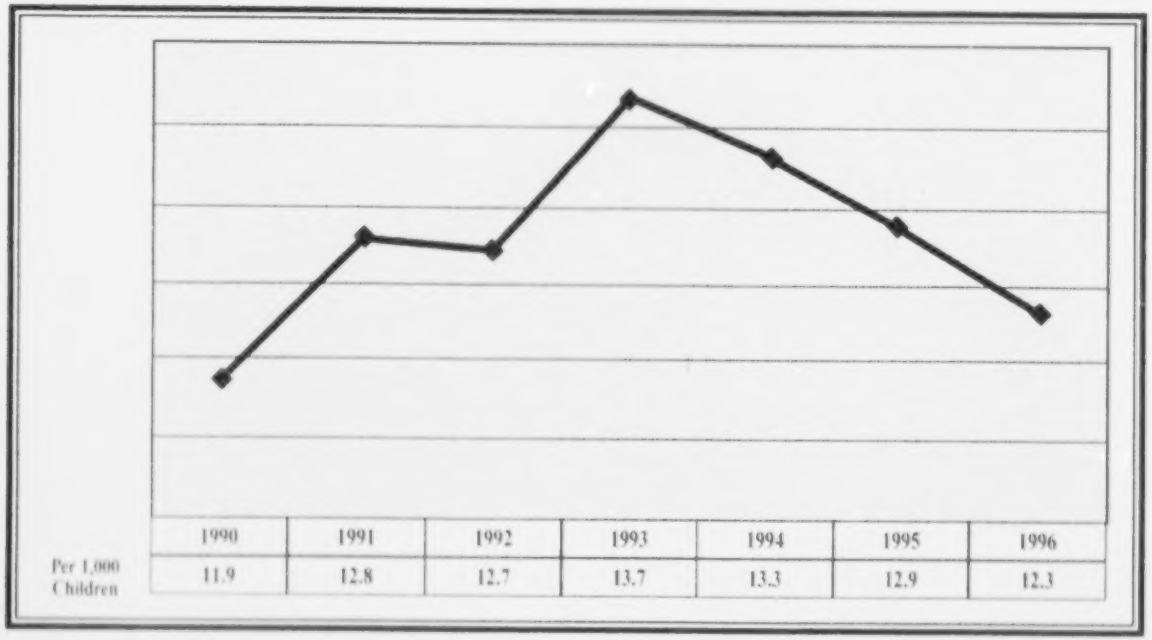
The rate of probable cause child abuse in Missouri decreased between 1992 and 1996. In 1996, 17,105 children were confirmed as abused. Physical neglect (57.4% of children) was found much more frequently in investigations than physical abuse (19.8%). Sexual abuse was found in 15.1% of the cases. More than one-third of the child abuse victims were less than six years old. Almost three-quarters (72%) of child abuse perpetrators were the natural parents of the children, while 5% were the parents' paramours and 5% were the children's stepparents. The remaining 18% of the perpetrators were other caretakers or relatives, or not identifiable.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SB595 Pilot

The decrease in probable cause child abuse and neglect victims in Missouri is at least partially attributable to the SB595 pilot program, which began operating in 1995 in 16 counties. Almost 20% of the state's children live within the pilot's areas. In these sites, traditional investigations are still conducted in some cases of severe abuse or neglect. But hotline calls that involve less severe abuse or neglect are handled by Family Assessments. These cases utilize a different approach, based on assessing the family's strengths and determining the services needed to address their problems. They are resolved with determinations of "services needed" or "services not needed" instead of the traditional investigation findings of "probable cause" or "unsubstantiated." More than 11,000 children who were hotlined in 1996 received a Family Assessment instead of an investigation. Because of this change in reporting categories, it is impossible to determine if child abuse is truly decreasing. Legislation passed in 1997 will expand the SB595 program to three additional sites.

Probable Cause Child Abuse Victims, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Per 1,000 Children	11.9	12.8	12.7	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.3

County Findings

Rates of less than 4.0 per 1,000 were found in Gentry, St. Charles, Jefferson, Holt and Barry Counties. The highest rates, of more than 25.0 per 1,000, were found in Randolph, St. Louis City, Henry, Pemiscot and Vernon Counties.

Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities

Missouri's Child Fatality Review Panel carefully examines all child deaths that have suspicious or unclear causes. In 1996, 36 fatalities were confirmed as being related to child abuse or neglect, a decrease from 45 the previous year. Almost three-quarters of the children who died so tragically were less than six years old.

Protective Factors

Workers who perform Family Assessments in the SB595 project identify services required by the families that could decrease the chances of recurring or escalating abuse or neglect. The five services most commonly identified in 1996 were: mental health, parenting education, child care, health and shelter.

Other protective factors against abuse and neglect include:

- Improved access to social supports for families
- Decreased levels of substance abuse among parents
- Improved access to parental education programs about developmental issues
- Opportunities for employment that pays a livable wage for families to decrease economic stress

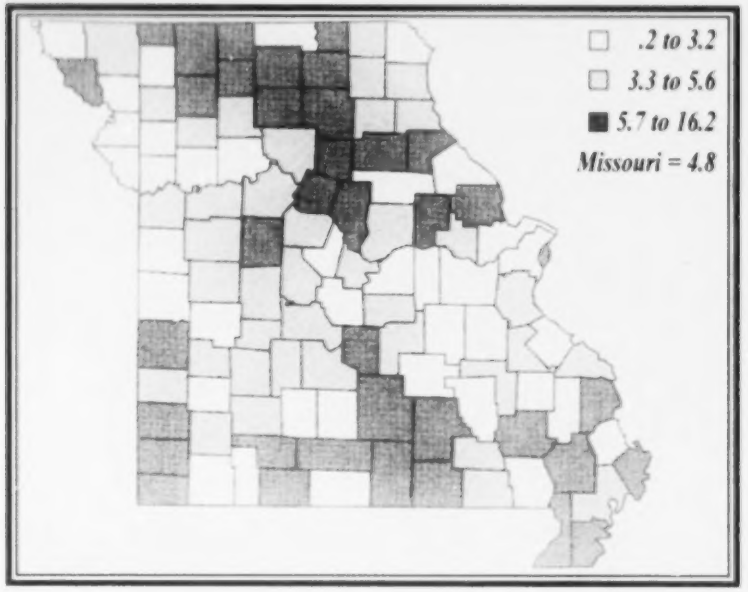
Minority Data

The probable cause child abuse and neglect rate for minority children was 23.0 per 1,000 children in 1996, more than twice the Caucasian rate of 10.0. The Caucasian rate improved slightly, and the minority rate worsened slightly between 1992 and 1996.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Out-of-Home Placement Entries

Change from 1992 – Worse (✘)
Change from 1995 – Worse (✘)



Definition

This measure describes the number of children who enter Missouri's alternative care system because of severe abuse or neglect. The rate is expressed per 1,000 children. These children may be placed in foster homes, group homes, relative care or residential care institutions. This measure includes children placed by the Division of Family Services only, and does not count children who are in out-of-home settings supervised by the Division of Youth Services or the Department of Mental Health for primarily juvenile justice or mental health reasons.

Significance

Children who are removed from their homes are experiencing abuse or neglect that is profound and dangerous to their safety. They must be considered at even higher risk for many of the adverse outcomes faced by all abused children. It is difficult to say conclusively, however, that an increase in out-of-home placements signifies an entirely negative trend. At the national and state level, child welfare experts are debating the merits of child welfare policy trends of the past twenty years. Recent policies have emphasized family reunification and return of the child to the natural parents as the primary goal. However, if a child is removed from a dangerous setting and placed in a stable, caring environment, something potentially positive has occurred.

Missouri Trends

In 1996, 6,633 children entered the out-of-home placement system. The rate increased from both 1992 and 1995. Once children enter the system, many exit quickly, but others remain for long periods. Of the 10,000 children in the system in July 1997, 43% had spent more than two years in state custody. For the vast majority (83%), the goal of their permanency plan was reunification with parents, while only 10% had a goal of adoption. Seven percent had a goal of independent living, signifying that they would be prepared to function on their own by age 21.

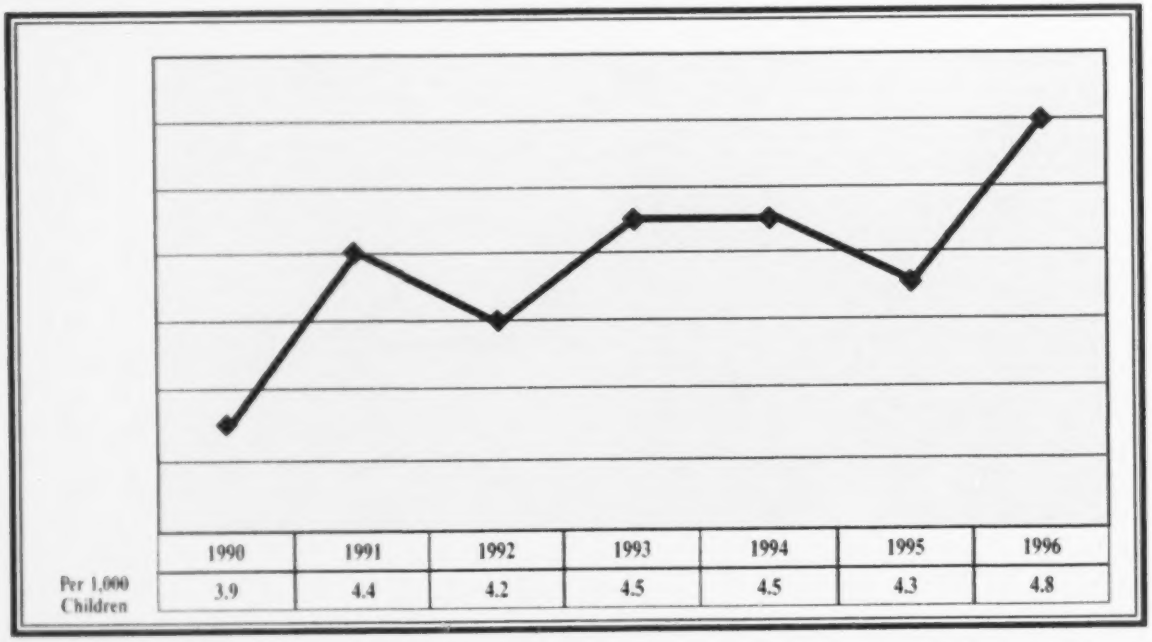
County Trends

Andrew, St. Charles, Platte, Reynolds, Barry, Franklin and Osage Counties all had out-of-home entry rates of 1.2 per 1,000 or lower. The highest rates, of more than 13 per 1,000, were found in Montgomery, Sullivan, Mercer and Harrison Counties, and St. Louis City.

Protective Factors

Factors that prevent the occurrence of child abuse and neglect will also prevent the need for out-of-home placement entries.

Out-of-Home Placement Entries, 1990-1996



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Per 1,000 Children	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.8

Other protective factors that could decrease the length of the placement or prevent re-entry into placement include:

- Access to safe, affordable housing to prevent placements that occur primarily because of inadequate housing
- Programs such as Missouri's Family-Centered Out-of-Home Services that provide biological parents with parenting training and supportive services to prepare both parents and children for successful reunification

Minority Data

Minority children were three times more likely to enter out-of-home placements than Caucasian children (11.0 vs. 3.4 per 1,000) in 1996. The rate for Caucasian children was stable, while the rate for minority children worsened between 1992 and 1996.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annual
High School Dropouts

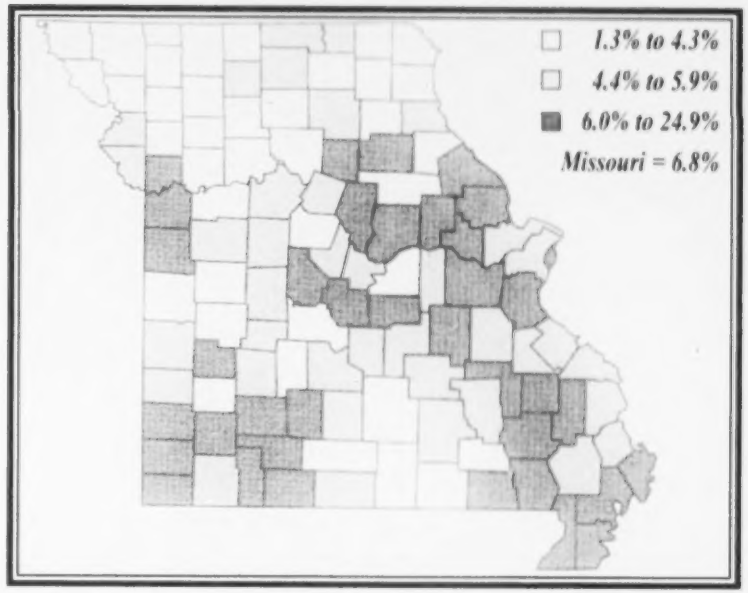
Change from 1992 – Worse (✘)
Change from 1995 – Better (✔)

Definition

This measure describes the number of students enrolled in public high schools who left school without graduating during the school year. The rate is expressed as the percent of enrolled high school students. The formula used to calculate the rate accounts for transfers in and out of a school district.

Significance

Youth who drop out of high school lower their odds of succeeding in their adult lives. The days of finding well-paying manufacturing jobs have ended, and more professions are requiring well-educated employees with computer and other technical skills. High school dropouts are three times as likely to slip into poverty as those who finished high school. Their median personal income by the time they reach young adulthood is only $10,000, compared to $17,500 for high school graduates and $34,000 for college graduates. In the past twenty years, the average hourly wage for high school dropouts decreased 23% when adjusted for inflation. The children of high-school dropouts are much less likely to graduate themselves, perpetuating a cycle of diminished opportunities.



Missouri Findings

The dropout rate increased slightly between 1992 and 1995, then decreased in 1996. There were 16,679 dropouts in 1996. Another important measure of secondary school achievement is the graduation rate, or the percentage of ninth graders who complete high school four years later. The statewide graduation rate increased from 73.2% in 1993 to 77.2% in 1996. Almost one in four high school freshmen will not graduate with his or her cohort.

County Findings

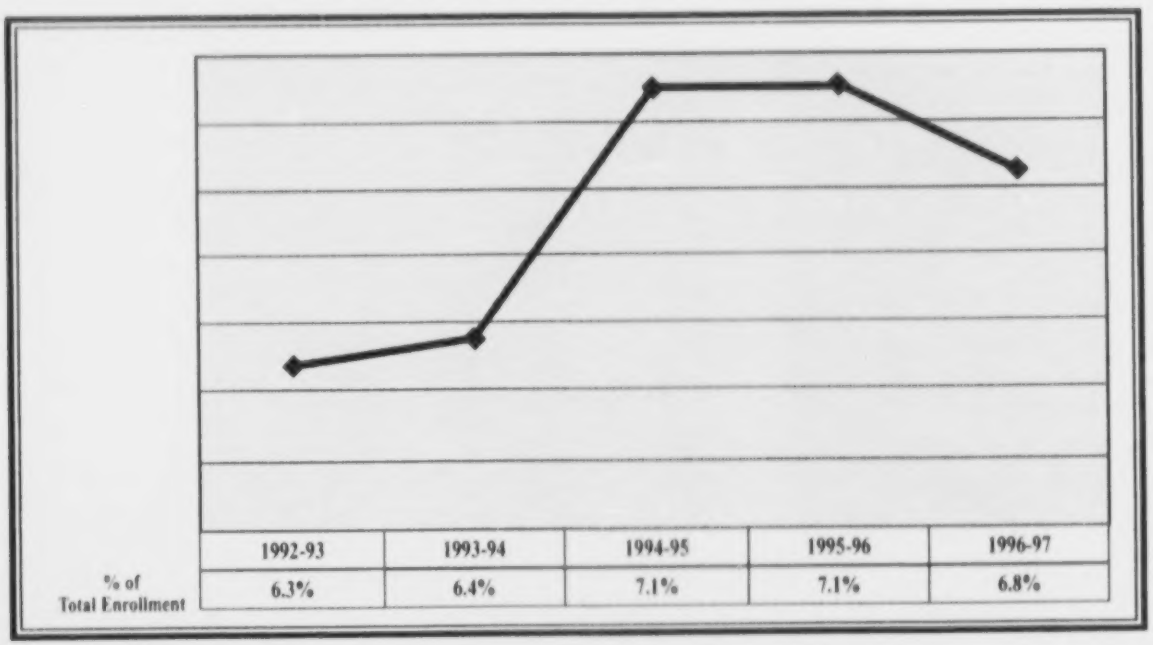
Fewer than one in fifty students in Scotland, Carroll, Chariton, Holt, Osage, Worth and Daviess Counties dropped out of school in 1996. More than one in ten students in Madison, Iron, Clay and Mississippi Counties, and St. Louis City dropped out.

Protective Factors

Protective factors against high school dropout include:

- Access to adequate preschool programs that prepare students to learn
- Early identification of at-risk students, particularly during transition periods of elementary school to junior high, and junior high to high school
- Individualized attention for youth at risk of dropping out
- Presence of teachers able to identify and address cultural differences that might affect minority students
- Access to physical and mental health services in schools
- Supportive services to teen parents such as child care and mentoring
- Services to children with disabilities, especially behaviorally disordered children
- Improved cooperation between schools and businesses
- Increased parental involvement in schools

Annual High School Dropouts, 1992-1996 School Years



	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
% of Total Enrollment	6.3%	6.4%	7.1%	7.1%	6.8%

Minority Data

Dropout rates for Caucasian and minority students are unavailable this year.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Births to Teens, Ages 15-19

Change from 1992 – Better (✔)
Change from 1995 – Better (✔)

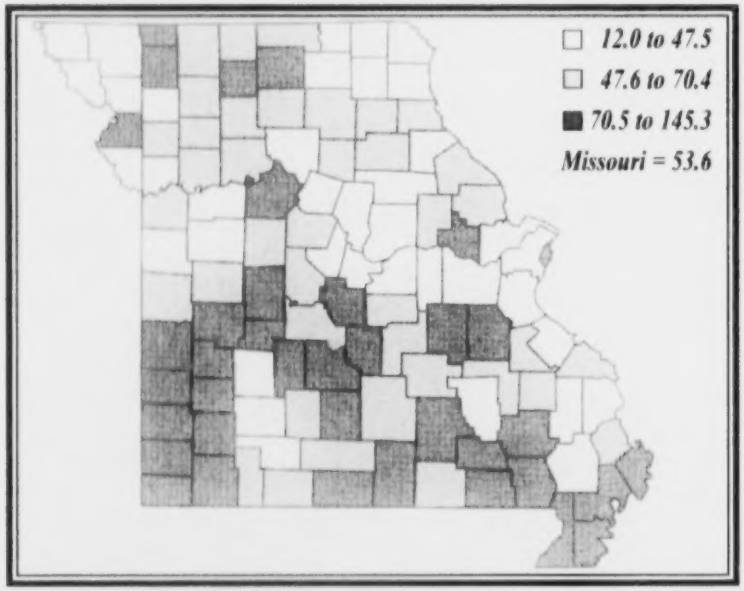
Definition

This measure describes the number of births to teen girls ages 15 to 19. The rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age.

Significance

Giving birth as a teen, especially as a young teen, presents enormous risk factors for both the mother and baby. Three out of five teen mothers drop out of high school. Teen moms have lifetime earnings that are less than half that of women who have their first child after age 20. The children of teen mothers are more likely to have poor health, learning and behavior problems. These children also face high risks of poverty, juvenile delinquency and early sexual activity and childbearing.

Only half of teen fathers graduate from high school and obtain skilled employment. The partners of many teen girls, however, are older males. Men who are 20 or older father two-thirds of babies born to teenagers. A fifth of the fathers are six or more years older than the teen mothers. It is likely that much of the sexual activity among young girls and older males results from coercion or force.



Missouri Findings

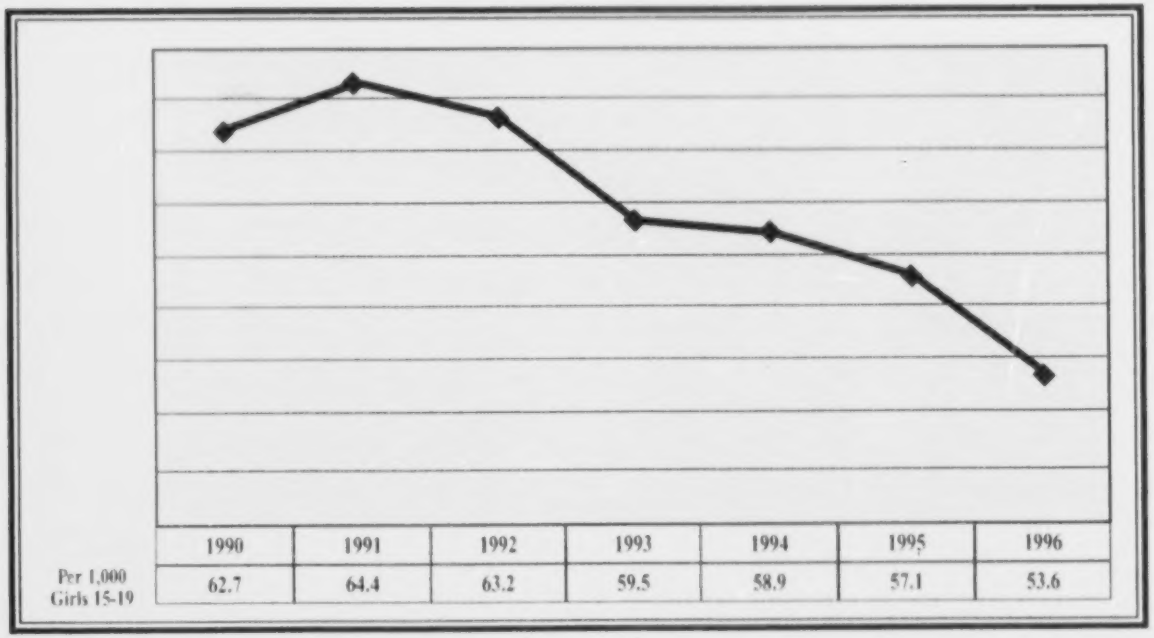
Between 1992 and 1996, the teen birth rate steadily decreased. In 1996, 10,252 teens ages 15 to 19 gave birth. Of the total number of girls under age 20 who gave birth, three-quarters were unmarried and one-fifth already had at least one other child.

Young teens who give birth face extremely high economic, health and social risks. Girls between the ages of 15 and 17 accounted for 35% of all births to girls under age 20. Two percent of those births were to girls under age 15 (see box).

Births to Girls in Missouri, 1996

Age	Number	Percent of total births with <20 year old mothers
Under 15	181	2%
15-17	3,635	35%
18-19	6,618	63%

Births to Teens, 1990-1996



County Findings

The counties with the lowest teen birth rates were Nodaway, Adair, Schuyler, Ralls and Atchison. The rates in six counties, including St. Louis City, Sullivan, Mississippi, McDonald, Worth and Pemiscot, were all greater than 100 per 1,000. In these counties, more than 10% of the 15 to 19 year old girls gave birth in 1996. While St. Louis City's rate remains unacceptably high, it has decreased 33% since 1992.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Teens who engage in early sexual activity are also at risk for developing diseases such as chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis. In 1996, almost 8,800 boys and girls ages 12 to 19 contracted one of these diseases, accounting for 42% of all cases.

Only one teen of this age group died of AIDS-related causes in 1996. The Department of Health confirmed 31 new cases of HIV infection and eight new AIDS cases among 13 to 19 year old teens in 1996. A total of 231 teens have been diagnosed with HIV infection or AIDS since the Department instituted recordkeeping regarding this issue.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Protective Factors

Factors that decrease the chances that a teen will give birth must address the twin risk factors of "disadvantage and discouragement" that leave girls without much hope for the future. They include:

- Increased levels of school success, including academic, social and leadership opportunities
- High educational and career aspirations among female students
- Decreased levels of sexual abuse and assault of girls
- Increased parental and community monitoring of youth behavior
- Increased participation in religious community
- Increased access to reliable contraceptives

Minority Data

The teen birth rate for minority girls was 98.7 per 1,000 in 1996, compared to 45.0 for Caucasian girls. While rates for both groups of girls improved between 1992 and 1996, the improvement in the minority rate was more marked.

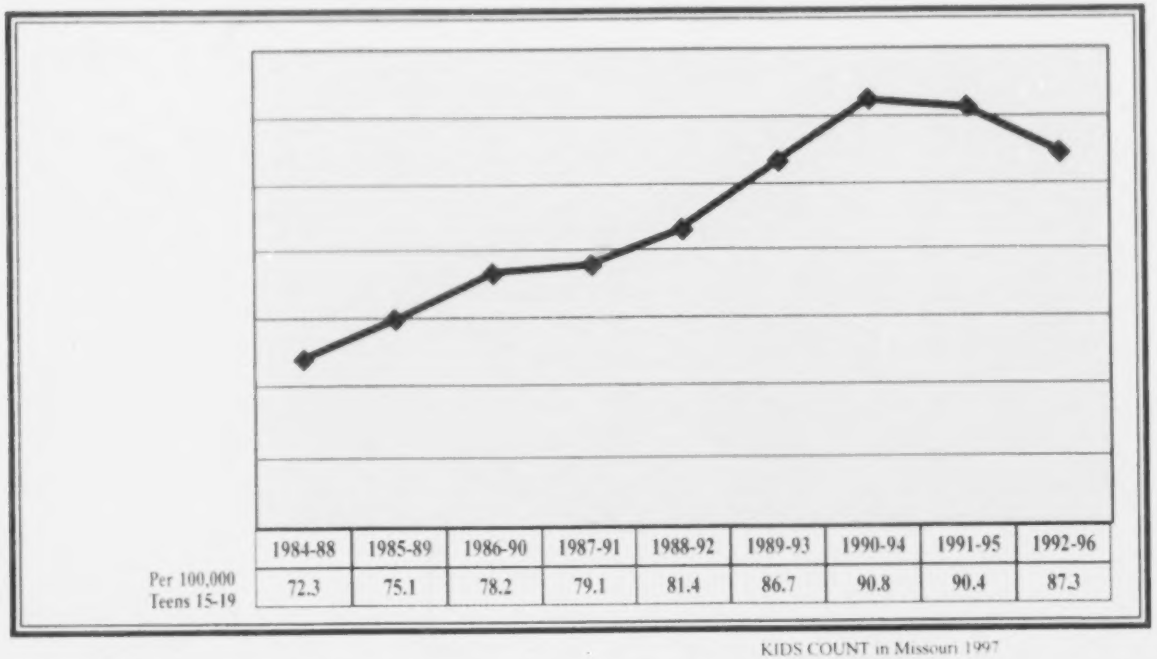
Violent Deaths of Teens, Ages 15-19

Change from 1987-91 – Worse (✘)
Change from 1991-95 – Better (✔)

Definition

This measure describes the number of teens ages 15 to 19 whose deaths were due to motor vehicle crashes, homicides, suicides or other accidents. It is expressed as a rate per 100,000 teens of that age. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to arrive at more stable rates.

Teen Violent Deaths, 1984-1996



	1984-88	1985-89	1986-90	1987-91	1988-92	1989-93	1990-94	1991-95	1992-96
Per 100,000 Teens 15-19	72.3	75.1	78.2	79.1	81.4	86.7	90.8	90.4	87.3

Significance

Many of the teens who meet such a violent end have been failed by their families, schools, neighborhoods and communities. These tragic deaths represent youth on the verge of adulthood who will never have a future. While the media has focused on the number of teen homicide victims, it is important to note that in Missouri, motor vehicle crashes are still the leading cause of violent death. The number of Missouri teens who use alcohol or drugs and then fail to use seat belts contribute to this continuing catastrophe *(see "Missouri's Teens at Risk," p. 31).*

Missouri Findings

The tragedy of violent deaths may have reached its peak in Missouri, as the aggregate rate decreased after a decade of growth. While this is a welcome trend, it should be noted that more than 1,600 teens lost their lives in the past five years.

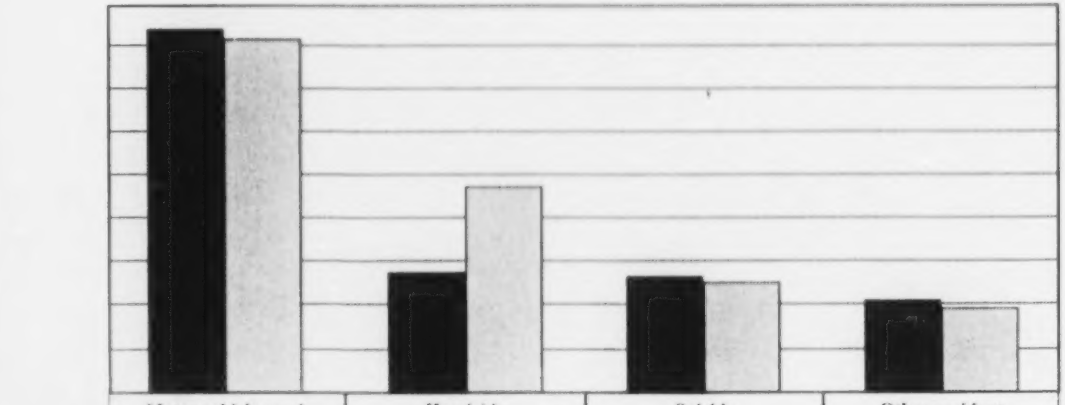
In 1996 alone, 298 teens died violently. Of these, 54% were motor vehicle crash victims, 20% were homicide victims, 15% were suicide victims and 11% were victims of other accidents. Three-fourths of the teens who died were male.

The increase in the teen violent death rate has been driven by the increased homicide rate. Between 1987 and 1991, there were 254 teen homicide victims. Between 1992 and 1996, that figure jumped to 442.

County Findings

Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five year period, this measure is not used to calculate the county rank. Rates should be interpreted with caution.

Causes of Teen Violent Death, 1987-91 and 1992-96



	Motor vehicle crash	Homicide	Suicide	Other accident
1987-91	42.6	13.7	12.8	10.1
1991-96	41.1	23.9	12.7	9.7

(Per 1,00 teens ages 15-19)

Protective Factors

Protective factors against teen violent death include:

- Limited access to guns and other weapons
- Decreased substance abuse among youth
- Access to constructive alternative activities
- Access to extended day and after-school programs
- Opportunities for youth leadership experiences
- Targeted gang diversion programs
- Development of relationships between youth and police
- Community policing
- Crime prevention programs that include case management and referrals to alternative education opportunities
- Access to mental health support services, including adult and peer counseling, especially for high-risk groups such as homosexual teens.

Minority Data

The teen violent death rate for minority youth for the aggregate years 1992-96 was more than twice the rate for Caucasian youth (185.0 per 100,000 vs. 67.5). The rate for minority children worsened substantially, while the rate for Caucasian children improved between 1987-91 and 1992-96.

Missouri's Teens At Risk

Missouri's teen birth rate is improving, while the teen violent death rate remains unacceptably high. In the most recent national KIDS COUNT Data Book, the state ranked 31st and 48th, respectively, for these measures. Why does Missouri continue to rank so poorly compared to other states for adolescent outcomes? An examination of youth risk behavior may shed some light on these discouraging results.

Nationally, 72% of deaths among teenagers are caused by factors that are influenced by risk-taking behavior. Motor vehicle fatalities are often caused by such behaviors as the failure to wear a safety belt or drinking and driving. Suicide and homicide rates are affected by the number of teens with access to dangerous weapons and the safety level of their schools and neighborhoods. Risk-taking behaviors such as drug and alcohol use, early sexual activity and failure to use birth control can lead to substantial social problems such as unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. Often, risky behavior in youth will not have its full impact until adulthood. Early onset of poor dietary behaviors, physical inactivity and tobacco use cause high rates of cancer, heart disease and stroke later in life.

According to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, administered annually by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Missouri teens look much like their United States counterparts on many risk behaviors. But several areas merit serious concern. Missouri youth appear to be engaging in dangerous behaviors at a rate much greater than the norm in the areas of automobile safety, weapon use and tobacco use.

Behavior	*Missouri*	*U.S.*
Safety Issues		
Never or rarely wear seat belts	31%	22%
Never or rarely use bicycle helmets	96%	93%
Drove a car after drinking in past 30 days	21%	15%
Rode with driver who had been drinking in past 30 days	45%	39%
Weapon Use		
Carried a weapon in past 30 days	26%	20%
Carried a gun in past 30 days	12%	8%
Tobacco Use		
Frequently smoke cigarettes	21%	16%
Used smokeless tobacco in past 30 days	16%	11%
Drug and Alcohol Use		
Currently use alcohol	56%	52%
Currently use marijuana	22%	25%
Sexual Activity		
Ever engaged in sexual intercourse	54%	53%
Currently sexually active	39%	38%
Used a condom during last sexual intercourse	52%	54%
Mental Health		
Made a suicide plan in past 12 months	20%	18%
Attempted suicide during the past 12 months	9%	9%

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey also describes risky behavior by age, gender and ethnicity, facilitating the targeting of interventions to address these alarming findings.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Using Kids Count To Change The Public Will

"What the best and wisest parent wants for his child, that must the community want for all its children." — John Dewey, American teacher, philosopher and educational reformer (1982)

The goal of the KIDS COUNT in Missouri project is to raise the public's awareness regarding the issues facing our state's children, and then to promote citizen involvement in improving the personal and political landscape for children. In the first four years of the project, KIDS COUNT has been successful at providing a wealth of information. Now, we need to use that information to persuade Missourians to make success for all of our children the state's top priority.

Information is a powerful tool to drive movement for change. KIDS COUNT information can increase general awareness about children's issues, focus attention on a specific problem, generate support for a piece of legislation, prevent the passage of a harmful measure, and motivate people to become involved. Advocacy efforts without data to back them lack credibility. Good data provide a foundation for the message to make the case or prove the point.

In order for people to make change happen, the data in the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* must be read, understood and utilized. This year CMC provides a brief discussion of how to use this report to make a difference. We will explain how KIDS COUNT measures are chosen, give suggestions for analyzing the information, and then provide readers with tools for data-driven advocacy at the local and state levels.

Using Outcome Measures to Describe Child Well-Being

KIDS COUNT in Missouri utilizes outcome measures that describe how our children are truly faring. Are they healthy? Safe? Prepared for and then successful in school? Living in nurturing families who can afford to provide them with necessities of life?

Unfortunately, it is impossible to verify all of these questions with data, but KIDS COUNT focuses on information that describes the child, not the programs or services he is receiving. By focusing on outcomes, or end results, we avoid artificial shifts caused by changing system regulations or resources. For example, using welfare caseloads to indicate poverty could be misleading. Decreasing caseloads do not necessarily indicate a decrease in poverty, as welfare receipt is often replaced by low-wage employment.

The ten measures used in the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1997 Data Book* were chosen to meet the following criteria to ensure their quality and usefulness:

1. They reflect a broad range of influences, including home, family, school and community.
2. They span the developmental stages from birth to entry into adulthood.
3. They are consistent across the state and over time.
4. They are obtained from a reliable source.
5. The general public easily understands them.
6. They have a relatively clear interpretation; an increase is bad, a decrease is good, or vice versa. For all of the measures used in this report, an increase is seen as a negative trend. For example, a county experiencing an increase in the infant mortality rate would be considered to be changing for the worse. This criterion is not as clear cut when discussing two

outcome measures: students enrolled in the free/reduced price lunch program and out-of-home placement entries. ***Please see pages 8 and 22 for more discussion.***

Analyzing KIDS COUNT Data

As you look at the Missouri and county data, here are some questions you might consider asking to gain an understanding of how children are faring.

Missouri Profile and Outcome Measure Analyses

- What are the trends in Missouri? Have things improved or worsened? Have the changes been variable or steady over time?
- How many children are affected by a certain issue?
- How are children of color faring, compared to Caucasian children?
- What issues appear to be the most urgent?

County Pages

- How does your county compare with Missouri? With other similar counties? With neighboring counties?
- What are the trends in your county? Have things improved or worsened?
- What measures are contributing to your county's high or low composite county rank?
- How many children are affected by a certain issue?
- What economic or demographic factors may be affecting those rates and trends?
- What issues appear to be most urgent in your county?
- What initiatives are underway in your county to address those needs? Where are the unmet needs?
- What decision-makers or community leaders could be brought together to address these issues?

Missing Information

- What else would you like to know about children in your community?
- How can you find out if that information exists or if it can be collected?

Utilizing Data to Advocate for Change

Now you understand a little more about what is happening to children in your community. Are you satisfied? Angry? Disappointed? Overwhelmed? Hopefully, the information has made you want to be an advocate for kids to make sure they have the chance for a fair start in life.

Advocacy need not be an overwhelming concept. An advocate is someone who tries to make change happen. If you have ever gone to bat for your own child, helped an elderly relative get the services she needed or even waded through seventeen different voice mail menus to reach a utility company, you have been an advocate. Because kids do not vote, and don't have direct voices in most community decisions, they need concerned adults to speak out for them.

Child advocates can make a difference at the local and state levels. Here are just a few suggestions to get you started. Whether you want to form a local coalition or lobby your state legislator, keep in mind that every step you take will move toward the goal of improving the lives of children.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Making A Difference in Your Own Community

Join With Other Citizens

Once you have become informed about the issues in your community, consider joining or forming a coalition to address them. Your local United Way may be a resource for existing coalitions. If you feel that no one is involved in the issue you wish to change, you may have to start from scratch. Be sure to work with a diverse group of individuals who share your concerns. While an effective coalition need not be large in size, it must be dedicated to achieving short- and long-term improvements for children.

To learn more, look for *Together We Can: A Guide for Crafting a Profamily System of Education and Human Services* by Atelia I. Melaville and Martin J. Blank, and *The Collaboration Handbook: Creating, Sustaining and Enjoying the Journey* by Michael Winer and Karen Ray.

Determine Your Community's Strengths and Needs

The KIDS COUNT county data tell you something about the issues facing children in your community, but only you as a local resident know your own community's capacity to address those problems. You might want to conduct a formal needs assessment or community mapping project that details resources, strengths and weaknesses. Once you have identified these, you are in a better position to identify a solution, organize and mobilize.

To learn more, look for *Building Communities From the Inside Out* by John P. Kretzman and John L. McKnight.

Hold a Town Hall Meeting

A Town Hall meeting provides citizens with an opportunity to air their concerns about issues affecting children. Invite local officials and the media, and encourage an open dialogue about the community's needs and strengths. Be sure to schedule the meeting at a convenient time and location to increase the participation of busy individuals.

Host A Local KIDS COUNT Forum

At a special event such as a KIDS COUNT Forum, invite community leaders and present KIDS COUNT data for your county. Being as inclusive as possible, try to build some consensus around possible solutions. Be sure to celebrate the successes of projects, programs or initiatives already in place that are changing outcomes for children.

To learn more, read *Making Kids Count in Every County: A Conference Planning Guide*, available from the North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute at (919) 834-6623.

Organize a Children's Sabbath

The gifts and needs of children can be regularly integrated into the worship and programs of the religious community. Through Children's Sabbaths, congregations are encouraged to make a commitment to help children and families through prayer, education, service and advocacy. The Children's Defense Fund coordinates the National Observance of Children's Sabbaths in October, but congregations hold them throughout the year.

To learn more, look for *Welcome the Child: A Child Advocacy Guide for Churches*, contact the Children's Defense Fund at (202) 662-3589 or visit the CDF website at www.tmn.com/cdf/.

Utilize the Media

The media – newspapers, television and radio – shape much of what we know about people and events in today's world. Advocates can use the media to highlight the needs of children in their community, and to celebrate the positive things youth are doing as well. There are several vehicles for using the media. You can write letters to the editor or opinion editorials (op-eds). You can write press releases to target news stories. You can speak out personally through public service announcements. Be sure you know your facts, but personalize the issue as well. Provide the media with real people that can put a human face on the numbers. Familiarize yourself with your community's major media outlets and make contacts to establish your group as a reliable source of useful information.

To learn more, look for *An Advocate's Guide to the Media*, published by the Children's Defense Fund.

Organize a Candidate's Forum

Elections are critical, short time periods that can be utilized to increase public awareness about children's needs and inform citizens about the candidates' potential to ensure their well-being. During the election season, you can hold a forum to gather information on the candidates' views on particular issues affecting kids, such as child care quality or access to health care. You can also educate candidates about children's needs and your policy recommendations. The most fundamental and critical action you can take is to vote and encourage others to register and vote as well.

Keep in mind that non-profit organizations can engage in election activities only as long as they are non-partisan. You may endorse an opinion or an issue but not a specific candidate or political party. When holding a candidate forum, you must invite all major candidates and conduct any debate in an unbiased manner, implying no views on the questions or answers. Voter registration drives should focus on educating the public about the importance of voting.

To learn more, look for *The Children's Advocates Campaign Strategy Book*, published by the Coalition for America's Children or call your local League of Women Voters office.

Connecting Data with Policy

The ultimate goal of child advocacy is to educate policy-makers at the local, state and federal levels about issues affecting children and their families, and encourage policy-makers to place children at the top of their priority list. To many individuals, the state and federal legislative processes seem complicated and intimidating. But legislators are just people who respond to other people, especially their constituents. Once you understand the process and learn a few rules about communicating, you will feel more comfortable in your role as citizen advocate.

Understand the Missouri Legislative Process

The Missouri Legislature meets from early January through mid May each year. Generally the legislators are in session from Monday morning through Thursday, with Fridays reserved for visits to their home districts. Missouri is divided into 34 Senatorial and 163 Representative districts, with Senators serving four years and Representatives two.

Get to Know Your Legislator

Before you even start writing or calling your legislators with your opinions, get to know them and let them know who you are as well. Add their names to your mailing list and ask to be added to theirs. Make sure they receive

Contacting Your Legislator

By mail: Address correspondence to:
The Honorable _____
Missouri State Capitol
Jefferson City, MO 65101

By phone: Call House of Representatives General Directory at (573) 751-3659 or the Senate Communications Office at (573) 751-3824. You can fax your Representative at (573) 751-0940 and your Senator at (573) 751-2745.

By e-mail: An alphabetical list of Senators, including e-mail addresses is available at ***www.senate.state.mo.us/senalpha.htm***.
A similar page for Representatives is at ***www.house.state.mo.us/bills97/member97/memmail.htm***.

To identify your State Representatives and Senator by zip code, visit ***www.house.state.mo.us/searchzp.htm***.
If more than one district falls in your zip code area, you will be shown all of your possible legislators.

You can also call your local county Board of Elections to determine your legislators.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

notices and invitations to special events that highlight your group's role in the community. Invite legislators to tour the premises of your organization to show them how you contribute to community well-being. Host a meeting in your home with legislators, your friends and neighbors. Ask them to write a message, article or letter for your organization's newsletter or other publications. Give public recognition to deserving legislators through awards or honorary lunches to say "thank you" when credit is due.

Communicate With Your Legislator

There are many ways you can make a difference by communicating with your legislator. You can write, visit or call legislators about pending legislation. You can testify in front of subcommittees that are considering the bills. You can suggest ideas for bills and provide input as the bills are being developed. Once a bill is passed, you can appeal to the Governor to veto a bill deemed harmful, and you can influence the administrative rules that are developed to implement the laws.

Whether you write, visit or call a legislator, several tips are applicable.

1. Contact the legislator in a timely manner. Things move quickly in a 5-month session, and delaying action for even a week can be disastrous.
2. Be polite and never threaten a legislator.
3. Briefly state your position on the bill or issue, and how you would like your legislator to vote.
4. Give your own personal experience to support your position. Tell briefly how the issue will affect you, your family or your community.
5. Do your homework and have some data to back your position. Use KIDS COUNT information from your county to make your point.
6. Make your contact as brief and direct as possible. Respect the legislator's busy schedule.
7. Provide the legislator with your name and address. Mention if you are a constituent.
8. Ask the legislator to tell you how he/she will vote on a given issue.

A sample letter and fact sheet of supportive information can be found in Appendix 4, page 161, of this report.

Monitor the Progress of Legislation

Once you take a position on a particular bill or issue, you can follow its progress by accessing the Missouri State Government joint bill tracking system ***(www.house.state.mo.us/bills97/homesrch.htm)***. If you don't have web access, you can call the House at (573) 751-4043 and the Senate at (573) 751-3824 for bill status information. Statewide networks can also keep you informed.

Join a Statewide Network

Joining an organization such as Citizens for Missouri's Children can keep you up to date about legislation that is important to children. CMC provides members with periodic action alerts and a weekly Rapid Response Network memo during the legislative session listing the status of pertinent bills and encouraging action on those at critical points in the process. CMC also holds several KIDS COUNT advocacy days that provide basic advocacy training, briefing on a specific bill, and time to lobby your legislators.

Other advocacy groups provide similar services to their members, depending on the scope of their interests. To learn more about CMC membership, call (888) 287-KIDS or (314) 647-2003.

Be convinced that change is possible! In the past five years, advocates have helped the successful passage of laws that expanded health insurance coverage for children, improved child care regulation, lowered the sales tax on food and improved access to childhood immunizations. All of these accomplishments required coalitions who relied on strong information to support their positions.

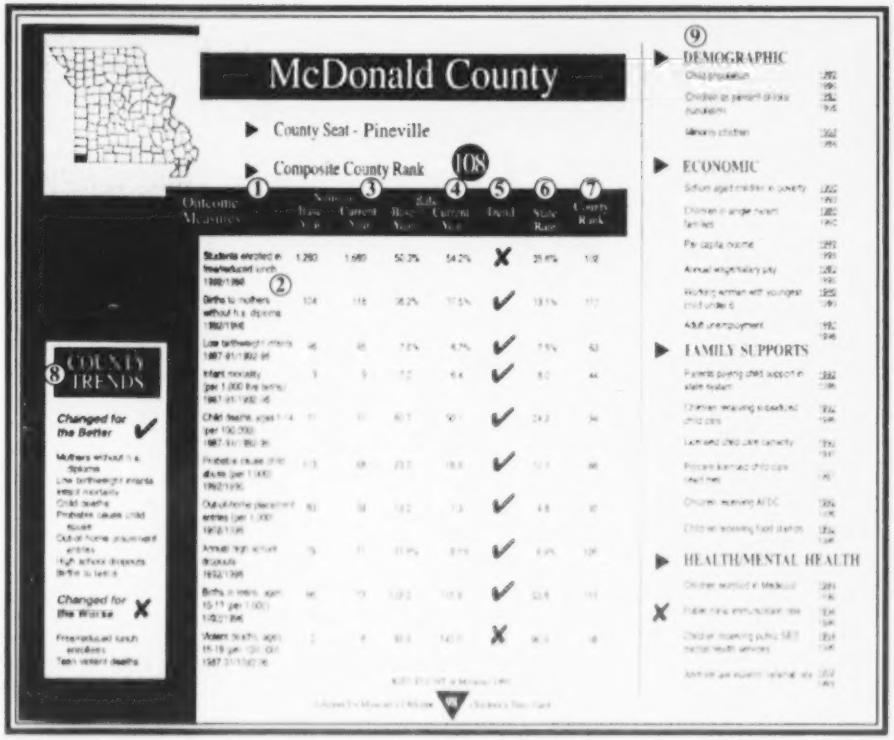
By acting on behalf of children, you are preserving the future.

"Nothing you do for children is ever wasted. They seem not to notice us, hovering, averting their eyes, and they seldom offer thanks, but what we do for them is never wasted." — Garrison Keillor, U.S. Author

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

How To Use The County Pages



1. *Outcome measures* – ten measures that describe the overall well-being of children.

2. *Dates* – base and current year, used to portray trends in well-being. In most cases, a single year is used for both base and current year. For four measures (low birthweight infants, infant deaths, child deaths and teen violent deaths), five years of data are aggregated together. In many small, rural Missouri counties, births and deaths are rare, resulting in widely fluctuating rates over time. Reporting five years of information instead of one stabilizes the rates.

3. *Number* – the actual number of children who meet the outcome measure definition over one or five years, depending on the measure. This is presented for both the base and current years.

4. *Rate* – the rate of children who meet the outcome measure definition over one or five years, depending on the measure. This is also presented for both the base and current years. Rates that include a "%" sign are percents, or rates per 100 events. Other rates are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 events.

5. *Trend* – a ✔ is awarded if the measure got better between the base and current year. For all of the outcome measures used in this report, a measure got better if its rate decreased, e.g. fewer infant deaths or teen births. An ✘ is used if the measure worsened between the base and current year. For all of the outcome measures used in this report, a measure worsened if its rate increased, e.g. more low-birthweight infants or high school dropouts.

6. *State Rate* – Missouri's current rate, presented for comparison purposes.

7. *County Rank* – the county's rank for that particular outcome measure, compared to the other 114 counties. A rank of 1 is best and 115 is worst.

8. *County trends* – the ten outcome measures are summarized in the county trend box and grouped according to whether they got better (✔), worsened (✘), or did not change (**N/C**).

9. *Indicators* – the ten outcome measures are supplemented with 19 key indicators that provide deeper understanding of the status of the county's children. Most of these indicators are not outcome measures, but programmatic or demographic information. For each measure a single base and current year is presented. There have been several changes made from last year's report. ***Please see Appendix 2, p. 158 for a definition of the new indicators.***

10. *Composite county rank* – the composite county rank is based on eight of the ten outcome measures. Two measures, "deaths of children ages 1-14" and "violent deaths of teens, ages 15-19" are not used to calculate this rank. There are so few occurrences of these measures on a county level that their rates are extremely unstable and would inappropriately skew the rankings.

Adair County

- County Seat - Kirksville
- Composite County Rank **37**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	818	862	30.0%	28.3%	✓	35.6%	15
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	48	38	16.8%	14.2%	✓	19.1%	17
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	78	94	5.5%	6.8%	✗	7.5%	69
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	17	11	11.9	7.9	✓	8.0	60
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	8	15.5	41.1	✗	30.2	81
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	94	85	18.9	17.0	✓	12.3	92
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	49	43	9.8	8.6	✓	4.8	103
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	30	36	3.6%	4.2%	✗	6.8%	34
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	33	22	19.7	12.3	✓	53.6	2
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	2	18.1	12.6	✓	87.3	3

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,978
	1996	4,995
Children as percent of total population	1992	20.3%
	1996	20.4%
Minority children	1992	3.6%
	1996	3.7%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	19.4%
	1993	18.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.9%
	1990	16.8%
Per capita income	1992	$15,434
	1995	$16,306
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,422
	1995	$17,495
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	56.1%
	1990	73.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	2.5%
	1996	2.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.8%
	1996	41.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	53
	1996	60
Licensed child care capacity	1993	290
	1997	333
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	30.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.7%
	1996	5.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	23.0%
	1996	21.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.6%
	1996	28.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	60.5%
	1996	90.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	121
	1996	159
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	103.3
	1995	29.7

Andrew County

- County Seat - Savannah
- Composite County Rank **17**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	700	805	27.8%	28.2%	✗	35.6%	14
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	28	25	15.3%	14.0%	✓	19.1%	15
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	49	52	5.3%	6.0%	✗	7.5%	35
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	10	11	10.8	12.7	✗	8.0	107
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	6	12.8	37.0	✗	30.2	72
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	37	29	9.1	6.9	✓	12.3	24
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1	1	0.2	0.2	N/C	4.8	1
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	14	24	1.9%	2.8%	✗	6.8%	16
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	25	23	51.3	42.7	✓	53.6	32
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	6	59.5	118.5	✗	87.3	83

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens

No Change ***N/C***

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,052
	1996	4,174
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.2%
	1996	27.3%
Minority children	1992	2.3%
	1996	2.3%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	15.3%
	1993	13.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.4%
	1990	12.1%
Per capita income	1992	$16,971
	1995	$17,026
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,144
	1995	$15,747
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	39.2%
	1990	65.1%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.4%
	1996	5.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	56.2%
	1996	47.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	32
	1996	35
Licensed child care capacity	1993	132
	1997	231
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	35.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.0%
	1996	4.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	18.9%
	1996	16.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	11.5%
	1996	18.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	79.9%
	1996	92.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	51
	1996	64
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	43.8
	1995	30.3

Atchison County

- County Seat - Rock Port
- Composite County Rank **3**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	391	390	34.6%	32.4%	✓	35.6%	32
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	11	6	15.1%	9.4%	✓	19.1%	6
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	23	18	5.9%	5.3%	✓	7.5%	14
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3	1	7.7	2.9	✓	8.0	14
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	0	30.5	0.0	✓	30.2	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	12	11	7.4	6.6	✓	12.3	23
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	2	5	1.2	3.0	✗	4.8	36
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	7	15	1.9%	4.1%	✗	6.8%	31
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	10	5	41.0	18.6	✓	53.6	5
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	2	32.2	70.4	✗	87.3	37

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,631
	1996	1,660
Children as percent of total population	1992	22.7%
	1996	22.7%
Minority children	1992	4.8%
	1996	4.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	20.2%
	1993	19.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.0%
	1990	14.7%
Per capita income	1992	$18,378
	1995	$15,492
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,435
	1995	$15,250
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	45.9%
	1990	49.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.3%
	1996	2.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	36.1%
	1996	45.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	6
	1996	8
Licensed child care capacity	1993	20
	1997	60
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	34.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.7%
	1996	3.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	28.0%
	1996	21.7%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.6%
	1996	29.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	70.8%
	1996	94.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	13
	1996	34
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	34.7
	1995	16.9

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Audrain County

- County Seat - Mexico
- Composite County Rank **33**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,171	1,244	34.7%	33.3%	✔	35.6%	35
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	75	57	24.3%	19.7%	✔	19.1%	48
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	95	97	6.3%	6.2%	✔	7.5%	44
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	18	14	11.9	9.0	✔	8.0	83
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	11	7	45.0	28.9	✔	30.2	44
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	66	61	10.6	9.8	✔	12.3	46
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	22	18	3.5	2.9	✔	4.8	31
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	54	48	4.5%	4.2%	✔	6.8%	34
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	58	35	80.3	46.1	✔	53.6	37
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	6	48.1	78.1	✘	87.3	46

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✘

Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	6,235
	1996	6,228
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.5%
	1996	26.6%
Minority children	1992	10.9%
	1996	11.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	18.9%
	1993	19.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.9%
	1990	16.4%
Per capita income	1992	$17,589
	1995	$18,698
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$18,411
	1995	$20,607
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	49.1%
	1990	62.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.5%
	1996	4.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.4%
	1996	44.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	55
	1996	83
Licensed child care capacity	1993	440
	1997	509
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	47.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.1%
	1996	6.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	25.4%
	1996	23.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	17.5%
	1996	29.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	64.2%
	1996	95.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	92
	1996	164
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	67.4
	1995	79.8

Barry County

- County Seat - Cassville
- Composite County Rank **52**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,127	2,669	41.0%	41.3%	✗	35.6%	72
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	100	150	26.0%	30.2%	✗	19.1%	96
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	121	140	6.6%	6.4%	✓	7.5%	51
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	15	20	8.2	9.1	✗	8.0	84
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	10	22.5	33.2	✗	30.2	59
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	64	32	8.7	3.9	✓	12.3	5
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	28	10	3.8	1.2	✓	4.8	5
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	90	91	6.1%	5.4%	✓	6.8%	65
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	75	78	86.7	75.2	✓	53.6	87
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	9	6	95.9	60.2	✓	87.3	27

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	7,316
	1996	8,260
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.5%
	1996	25.6%
Minority children	1992	3.2%
	1996	3.3%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	20.9%
	1993	21.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.6%
	1990	15.0%
Per capita income	1992	$15,067
	1995	$15,212
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,111
	1995	$18,084
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	49.7%
	1990	63.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.8%
	1996	6.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.3%
	1996	42.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	45
	1996	39
Licensed child care capacity	1993	252
	1997	279
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	15.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	10.1%
	1996	9.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	31.9%
	1996	33.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	18.8%
	1996	39.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	74.8%
	1996	90.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	77
	1996	147
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	49.7
	1995	57.4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Barton County

- County Seat - Lamar
- Composite County Rank **46**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	648	675	32.4%	30.4%	✓	35.6%	23
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	34	39	22.4%	21.1%	✓	19.1%	55
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	41	60	5.6%	7.3%	✗	7.5%	81
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	8	5	11.0	6.1	✓	8.0	39
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	8	25.3	64.3	✗	30.2	106
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	37	17*	12.1	5.4	✓	12.3	14
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	13	12	4.3	3.8	✓	4.8	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	31	32	5.7%	4.6%	✓	6.8%	44
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	22	29	71.4	86.8	✗	53.6	105
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	4	58.0	118.9	✗	87.3	84

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,058
	1996	3,147
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.6%
	1996	26.7%
Minority children	1992	3.1%
	1996	3.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	15.7%
	1993	16.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.5%
	1990	13.4%
Per capita income	1992	$16,108
	1995	$16,808
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,864
	1995	$17,629
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	44.3%
	1990	64.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.2%
	1996	3.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.3%
	1996	35.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	19
	1996	20
Licensed child care capacity	1993	159
	1997	205
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	40.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.6%
	1996	6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	25.9%
	1996	25.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	15.8%
	1996	32.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	64.2%
	1996	96.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	60
	1996	96
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	55.2
	1995	33.2

**163 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

Bates County

- County Seat - Butler
- Composite County Rank **49**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	987	1,145	37.7%	38.4%	✗	35.6%	53
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	28	44	16.1%	23.0%	✗	19.1%	67
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	86	57	8.5%	5.9%	✓	7.5%	31
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	19	9	18.8	9.3	✓	8.0	87
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	6	32.4	37.6	✗	30.2	74
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	43	59	10.9	14.4	✗	12.3	77
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	25	12	6.3	2.9	✓	4.8	31
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	32	26	4.3%	3.1%	✓	6.8%	19
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	24	33	54.1	66.9	✗	53.6	68
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	2	102.1	41.0	✓	87.3	8

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,963
	1996	4,107
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.2%
	1996	26.3%
Minority children	1992	3.2%
	1996	3.2%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	21.8%
	1993	24.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.0%
	1990	14.8%
Per capita income	1992	$15,873
	1995	$15,047
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,717
	1995	$15,071
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	41.8%
	1990	59.0%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.5%
	1996	6.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.6%
	1996	36.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	43
	1996	29
Licensed child care capacity	1993	145
	1997	179
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	28.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.8%
	1996	8.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	33.1%
	1996	27.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	20.3%
	1996	37.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	48.0%
	1996	84.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	68
	1996	139
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	88.8
	1995	81.2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Benton County

- County Seat - Warsaw
- Composite County Rank **55**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	886	1,178	41.9%	45.0%	✗	35.6%	86
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	26	53	21.0%	29.6%	✗	19.1%	93
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	43	42	6.8%	6.0%	✓	7.5%	35
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	7	3	11.1	4.3	✓	8.0	19
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	2	26.9	16.2	✓	30.2	14
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	48	20	15.5	5.7	✓	12.3	16
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	10	17	3.2	4.9	✗	4.8	66
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	35	41	5.1%	5.1%	N/C	6.8%	61
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	21	41	49.4	79.5	✗	53.6	96
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	3	68.3	62.5	✓	87.3	29

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Teen violent deaths

No Change N/C

High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,087
	1996	3,487
Children as percent of total population	1992	21.6%
	1996	21.7%
Minority children	1992	2.0%
	1996	2.0%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	25.7%
	1993	24.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.1%
	1990	14.6%
Per capita income	1992	$13,744
	1995	$14,077
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,370
	1995	$15,583
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.5%
	1990	60.0%
Adult unemployment	1992	9.2%
	1996	6.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.4%
	1996	39.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	18
	1996	25
Licensed child care capacity	1993	70
	1997	130
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	35.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	12.0%
	1996	10.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	37.6%
	1996	35.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	23.0%
	1996	42.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	79.2%
	1996	85.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	56
	1996	83
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	19.0
	1995	22.0

Bollinger County

- County Seat - Marble Hill
- Composite County Rank **35**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	740	806	41.4%	38.9%	✓	35.6%	57
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	31	26	23.1%	20.2%	✓	19.1%	50
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	36	41	4.9%	6.1%	✗	7.5%	41
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	9	4	12.2	6.0	✓	8.0	35
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	10	46.2	87.5	✗	30.2	113
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	32	28	11.2	9.3	✓	12.3	40
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	11	7	3.8	2.3	✓	4.8	20
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	15	37	2.7%	6.5%	✗	6.8%	87
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	18	19	49.9	45.3	✓	53.6	36
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	1	103.5	25.5	✓	87.3	4

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,858
	1996	3,027
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.5%
	1996	26.6%
Minority children	1992	2.4%
	1996	2.5%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	21.2%
	1993	21.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.3%
	1990	11.4%
Per capita income	1992	$12,602
	1995	$13,069
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,332
	1995	$15,125
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	44.4%
	1990	50.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.4%
	1996	8.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.4%
	1996	48.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	17
	1996	26
Licensed child care capacity	1993	50
	1997	59
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	14.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.8%
	1996	6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	30.1%
	1996	29.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	19.8%
	1996	34.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	69.6%
	1996	90.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	24
	1996	50
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	20.7
	1995	24.1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Boone County

▶ County Seat - Columbia

▶ Composite County Rank **28**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	4,061	4,783	25.1%	24.3%	✓	35.6%	9
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	225	198	13.1%	11.4%	✓	19.1%	9
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	592	657	7.0%	7.7%	✗	7.5%	90
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	91	62	10.8	7.3	✓	8.0	53
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	39	25	39.1	22.7	✓	30.2	27
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	272	131*	10.2	4.6	✓	12.3	6
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	123	184	4.6	6.4	✗	4.8	85
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	346	439	8.0%	8.4%	✗	6.8%	100
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	143	168	25.0	25.5	✗	53.6	7
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	21	21	37.1	36.4	✓	67.3	7

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	26,551
	1996	28,753
Children as percent of total population	1992	22.8%
	1996	22.9%
Minority children	1992	16.7%
	1996	17.0%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	13.5%
	1993	14.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	16.0%
	1990	20.9%
Per capita income	1992	$20,085
	1995	$21,137
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$19,945
	1995	$21,534
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	63.8%
	1990	72.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	2.5%
	1996	1.7%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.4%
	1996	39.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	731
	1996	1,080
Licensed child care capacity	1993	4,396
	1997	5,277
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	75.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.1%
	1996	8.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	23.0%
	1996	23.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.8%
	1996	28.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	41.5%
	1996	97.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	416
	1996	646
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	97.9
	1995	128.6

*1,018 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

Buchanan County

▶ County Seat - St. Joseph

▶ Composite County Rank **66**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	4,617	5,541	35.3%	39.5%	✗	35.6%	62
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	282	248	22.6%	22.3%	✓	19.1%	64
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	378	429	6.1%	7.4%	✗	7.5%	85
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	60	46	9.7	7.9	✓	8.0	60
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	26	16	30.8	18.9	✓	30.2	20
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	298	298	13.7	13.9	✗	12.3	74
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	50	62	2.3	2.9	✗	4.8	31
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	188	174	5.0%	4.7%	✓	6.8%	48
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	212	206	77.5	71.0	✓	53.6	81
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	15	14	49.7	49.0	✓	87.3	18

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992 1996	21,691 21,450
Children as percent of total population	1992 1996	26.0% 26.1%
Minority children	1992 1996	9.0% 9.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990 1993	19.9% 22.0%
Children in single parent families	1980 1990	15.7% 22.0%
Per capita income	1992 1995	$18,685 $19,629
Annual wage/salary pay	1992 1995	$20,536 $22,235
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980 1990	52.6% 62.6%
Adult unemployment	1992 1996	7.1% 6.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992 1996	40.5% 42.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992 1996	302 445
Licensed child care capacity	1993 1997	1,016 1,237
Percent licensed child care need met	____ 1997	____ 30.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992 1996	13.9% 11.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992 1996	32.3% 33.1%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992 1996	22.6% 39.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994 1996	41.6% 87.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994 1996	546 888
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992 1995	77.5 88.4

Butler County

- County Seat - Poplar Bluff
- Composite County Rank **101**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	3,299	3,490	56.1%	51.9%	✓	35.6%	97
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	144	155	27.2%	30.5%	✗	19.1%	98
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	193	212	7.5%	8.2%	✗	7.5%	100
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	24	29	9.4	11.2	✗	8.0	102
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	15	21	39.1	52.9	✗	30.2	100
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	178	172	17.3	16.5	✓	12.3	86
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	30	25	2.9	2.4	✓	4.8	23
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	150	119	7.8%	6.4%	✓	6.8%	85
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	108	98	84.0	70.6	✓	53.6	78
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	12	55.0	82.5	✗	87.3	53

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	10,264
	1996	10,454
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.9%
	1996	26.0%
Minority children	1992	10.6%
	1996	10.9%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	32.1%
	1993	31.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	16.4%
	1990	21.5%
Per capita income	1992	$15,550
	1995	$17,080
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,095
	1995	$19,139
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	49.9%
	1990	62.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.7%
	1996	6.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.2%
	1996	34.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	246
	1996	187
Licensed child care capacity	1993	485
	1997	522
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	30.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	18.7%
	1996	11.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	45.1%
	1996	38.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	30.4%
	1996	45.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	46.6%
	1996	90.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	261
	1996	385
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	75.3
	1995	95.5

Caldwell County

▶ County Seat - Kingston

▶ Composite County Rank **42**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	692	772	44.1%	42.8%	✓	35.6%	78
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	31	19	27.9%	15.4%	✓	19.1%	20
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	22	33	4.2%	6.4%	✗	7.5%	51
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3	2	5.7	3.9	✓	8.0	16
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	2	23.6	22.8	✓	30.2	28
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	33	37	14.7	16.3	✗	12.3	84
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	4	10	1.8	4.4	✗	4.8	58
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	18	13	3.8%	2.5%	✓	6.8%	10
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	21	20	81.1	70.4	✓	53.6	77
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	3	103.5	103.6	✗	87.3	70

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,240
	1996	2,275
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.4%
	1996	26.5%
Minority children	1992	1.9%
	1996	1.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	23.6%
	1993	21.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.3%
	1990	13.4%
Per capita income	1992	$14,906
	1995	$14,905
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,153
	1995	$14,577
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	47.1%
	1990	54.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.2%
	1996	4.9%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	50.2%
	1996	45.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	17
	1996	24
Licensed child care capacity	1993	40
	1997	100
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	36.2%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.2%
	1996	6.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	30.2%
	1996	27.5%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	18.1%
	1996	33.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	69.2%
	1996	86.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	26
	1996	51
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	22.3
	1995	21.1

Callaway County

▶ County Seat - Fulton

▶ Composite County Rank **26**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,395	1,576	33.5%	31.8%	✓	35.6%	28
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	75	85	17.4%	19.5%	✗	19.1%	44
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	176	150	7.7%	6.9%	✓	7.5%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	21	12	9.1	5.5	✓	8.0	31
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	12	10	35.7	27.9	✓	30.2	41
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	134	39*	15.1	4.1	✓	12.3	6
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	31	42	3.5	4.4	✗	4.8	58
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	76	85	6.0%	6.2%	✗	6.8%	83
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	58	58	44.0	37.9	✓	53.6	20
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	11	29.6	80.8	✗	87.3	49

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	8,852
	1996	9,516
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.3%
	1996	26.4%
Minority children	1992	6.9%
	1996	7.0%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	13.3
	1993	15.0
Children in single parent families	1980	10.6%
	1990	16.3%
Per capita income	1992	$16,766
	1995	$17,110
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$19,932
	1995	$21,678
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	57.4%
	1990	72.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.7%
	1996	3.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.3%
	1996	37.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	132
	1996	101
Licensed child care capacity	1993	465
	1997	587
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	31.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.1%
	1996	6.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	22.8%
	1996	21.7%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	14.7%
	1996	28.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	84.0%
	1996	89.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	135
	1996	221
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	41.2
	1995	52.5

*314 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

Camden County

- County Seat - Camdenton
- Composite County Rank **61**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,513	2,029	39.7%	40.9%	✗	35.6%	68
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	56	57	17.8%	17.8%	N/C	19.1%	34
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	110	115	6.7%	7.4%	✗	7.5%	85
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	15	16	9.1	10.2	✗	8.0	96
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	10	11	43.6	42.0	✓	30.2	84
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	70	109	11.1	15.2	✗	12.3	80
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	29	27	4.6	3.8	✓	4.8	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	66	61	5.6%	4.3%	✓	6.8%	37
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	38	49	53.0	54.7	✗	53.6	52
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	13	103.4	150.1	✗	87.3	97

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

No Change ***N/C***

Mothers without h.s. diploma

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	6,332
	1996	7,191
Children as percent of total population	1992	22.0%
	1996	22.1%
Minority children	1992	2.6%
	1996	2.7%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	16.8%
	1993	18.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.6%
	1990	14.9%
Per capita income	1992	$17,435
	1995	$18,500
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,987
	1995	$16,838
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	49.5%
	1990	64.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.2%
	1996	6.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	47.2%
	1996	48.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	45
	1996	61
Licensed child care capacity	1993	330
	1997	362
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	31.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.7%
	1996	6.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	28.3%
	1996	25.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.4%
	1996	31.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	29.3%
	1996	85.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	84
	1996	141
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	72.6
	1995	51.2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Cape Girardeau County

- County Seat - Jackson
- Composite County Rank **25**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,101	2,325	26.7%	25.3%	✔	35.6%	12
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	143	126	16.0%	15.7%	✔	19.1%	24
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	259	229	6.2%	5.5%	✔	7.5%	18
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	39	28	9.4	6.8	✔	8.0	48
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	11	13	19.4	21.6	✘	30.2	24
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	129	126	8.5	8.0	✔	12.3	31
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	51	98	3.3	6.2	✘	4.8	84
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	231	166	9.3%	5.7%	✔	6.8%	75
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	106	109	40.9	38.1	✔	53.6	22
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	15	15	56.4	57.1	✘	87.3	23

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✘

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	15,226
	1996	15,781
Children as percent of total population	1992	23.9%
	1996	24.0%
Minority children	1992	10.5%
	1996	10.8%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	12.9%
	1993	14.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.9%
	1990	16.6%
Per capita income	1992	$18,684
	1995	$20,109
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$18,777
	1995	$20,562
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	56.0%
	1990	68.0%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.2%
	1996	4.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	42.7%
	1996	39.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	259
	1996	302
Licensed child care capacity	1993	1,462
	1997	1,693
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	54.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.1%
	1996	6.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	22.3%
	1996	22.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	14.9%
	1996	25.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	71.3%
	1996	90.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	196
	1996	269
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	86.1
	1995	113.5

Carroll County

▶ County Seat - Carrollton

▶ Composite County Rank **56**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	743	822	42.0%	43.1%	✗	35.6%	79
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	35	30	24.8%	27.5%	✗	19.1%	86
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	47	40	6.5%	6.3%	✓	7.5%	47
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	7	8	9.6	12.6	✗	8.0	106
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	3	27.4	28.3	✗	30.2	42
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	32	36	11.3	13.2	✗	12.3	69
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1	5	0.4	1.8	✗	4.8	11
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	30	8	5.3%	1.4%	✓	6.8%	2
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	20	21	56.3	56.6	✗	53.6	53
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	4	104.2	111.0	✗	87.3	75

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,823
	1996	2,726
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.4%
	1996	26.5%
Minority children	1992	4.4%
	1996	4.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	17.7%
	1993	20.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.7%
	1990	16.3%
Per capita income	1992	$17,608
	1995	$17,255
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,644
	1995	$16,235
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	43.2%
	1990	58.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.5%
	1996	5.0%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	52.0%
	1996	40.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	7
	1996	33
Licensed child care capacity	1993	46
	1997	66
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	14.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	10.4%
	1996	8.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	31.0%
	1996	27.2%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	19.6%
	1996	36.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	89.1%
	1996	90.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	38
	1996	73
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	69.3
	1995	59.2

Carter County

- County Seat - Van Buren
- Composite County Rank **80**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	790	937	64.8%	67.1%	✗	35.6%	114
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	25	23	33.3%	28.4%	✓	19.1%	90
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	25	31	6.2%	8.0%	✗	7.5%	94
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3	1	7.4	2.6	✓	8.0	12
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	5	33.6	78.1	✗	30.2	111
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	10	5.7	5.8	✗	12.3	17
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	7	9	4.4	5.2	✗	4.8	70
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	18	17	5.1%	4.1%	✓	6.8%	31
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	16	82.0	73.7	✓	53.6	86
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	4	331.3	181.1	✓	87.3	103

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,585
	1996	1,730
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.8%
	1996	27.9%
Minority children	1992	1.8%
	1996	1.8%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	29.1%
	1993	30.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.7%
	1990	17.8%
Per capita income	1992	$12,740
	1995	$13,399
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,889
	1995	$15,574
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	45.9%
	1990	48.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	9.3%
	1996	9.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	39.8%
	1996	36.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	5
	1996	20
Licensed child care capacity	1993	49
	1997	40
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	19.5%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	20.6%
	1996	13.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	49.1%
	1996	44.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	34.3%
	1996	52.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	26.0%
	1996	71.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	23
	1996	42
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	29.4
	1995	19.7

Cass County

▶ County Seat - Harrisonville

▶ Composite County Rank **14**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,543	2,886	21.4%	20.0%	✔	35.6%	4
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	147	120	16.4%	11.6%	✔	19.1%	10
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	293	323	6.2%	6.7%	✘	7.5%	63
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	41	32	8.7	6.6	✔	8.0	46
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	21	13	29.4	15.9	✔	30.2	13
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	192	182	9.7	8.2	✔	12.3	33
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	122	50	6.2	2.3	✔	4.8	20
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	169	260	4.8%	6.3%	✘	6.8%	84
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	94	111	40.7	39.6	✔	53.6	26
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	19	14	80.5	52.6	✔	87.3	22

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

Low birthweight infants
High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	19,719
	1996	22,222
Children as percent of total population	1992	29.3%
	1996	29.4%
Minority children	1992	5.0%
	1996	5.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	10.7%
	1993	11.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.1%
	1990	14.5%
Per capita income	1992	$19,159
	1995	$19,939
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,583
	1995	$18,375
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	47.7%
	1990	61.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.1%
	1996	3.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	47.9%
	1996	42.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	185
	1996	238
Licensed child care capacity	1993	1,206
	1997	1,543
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	47.5%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	5.6%
	1996	4.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	16.5%
	1996	13.8%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	10.7%
	1996	17.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	81.2%
	1996	89.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	206
	1996	321
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	64.6
	1995	46.3

Cedar County

- County Seat - Stockton
- Composite County Rank **79**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	747	997	38.0%	42.5%	✗	35.6%	76
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	26	30	20.2%	20.8%	✗	19.1%	53
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	42	39	6.0%	5.5%	✓	7.5%	18
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	10	6	14.2	8.5	✓	8.0	72
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	7	27.7	61.7	✗	30.2	104
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	30	44*	10.6	14.4	✗	12.3	77
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	14	5.3	4.6	✓	4.8	61
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	28	62	4.3%	9.0%	✗	6.8%	103
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	22	33	63.8	81.9	✗	53.6	98
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	3	130.9	75.8	✓	87.3	45

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,835
	1996	3,056
Children as percent of total population	1992	23.4%
	1996	23.5%
Minority children	1992	2.3%
	1996	2.3%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	29.4%
	1993	26.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.2%
	1990	17.1%
Per capita income	1992	$14,058
	1995	$14,239
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,765
	1995	$15,470
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	54.7%
	1990	62.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.7%
	1996	6.0%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.5%
	1996	44.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	66
	1996	60
Licensed child care capacity	1993	129
	1997	175
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	37.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	10.2%
	1996	7.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	36.4%
	1996	34.7%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	22.8%
	1996	45.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	50.0%
	1996	90.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	71
	1996	130
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	41.2
	1995	45.7

**146 children were assigned to Family Assessments*

Chariton County

- County Seat - Keytesville
- Composite County Rank **5**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	472	515	34.5%	35.9%	✗	35.6%	46
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	11	6	11.3%	7.4%	✓	19.1%	1
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	33	22	6.4%	5.4%	✓	7.5%	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	5	1	9.7	2.4	✓	8.0	11
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	3	32.2	33.3	✗	30.2	60
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	4	14	1.7	6.1	✗	12.3	20
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	3	11	1.3	4.8	✗	4.8	64
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	0	8	0.0%	1.6%	✗	6.8%	3
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	6	9	24.7	33.8	✗	53.6	13
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	0	203.7	0.0	✓	87.3	1

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,316
	1996	2,298
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.0%
	1996	26.1%
Minority children	1992	5.4%
	1996	5.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	18.6%
	1993	17.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.8%
	1990	11.0%
Per capita income	1992	$17,297
	1995	$15,784
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,788
	1995	$16,485
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	49.5%
	1990	68.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.1%
	1996	6.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	51.1%
	1996	43.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	16
	1996	28
Licensed child care capacity	1993	74
	1997	127
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	48.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.6%
	1996	3.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	19.0%
	1996	18.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	12.1%
	1996	24.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	80.8%
	1996	94.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	17
	1996	34
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	25.7
	1995	48.4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Christian County

- County Seat - Ozark
- Composite County Rank **36**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,706	2,090	26.2%	24.4%	✓	35.6%	10
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	71	81	13.1%	12.4%	✓	19.1%	12
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	134	189	5.7%	6.4%	✗	7.5%	51
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	16	18	6.8	6.1	✓	8.0	39
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	8	14.1	17.6	✗	30.2	17
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	133	148	12.8	11.4	✓	12.3	57
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	57	75	5.5	5.8	✗	4.8	79
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	67	222	3.5%	9.7%	✗	6.8%	109
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	68	64	53.9	36.0	✓	53.6	21
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	17	23	142.0	151.5	✗	87.3	98

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	10,424
	1996	12,972
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.8%
	1996	28.9%
Minority children	1992	2.5%
	1996	2.5%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	10.5%
	1993	12.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.5%
	1990	14.1%
Per capita income	1992	$16,645
	1995	$17,766
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,163
	1995	$17,050
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	51.5%
	1990	65.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.4%
	1996	3.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	49.4%
	1996	43.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	110
	1996	182
Licensed child care capacity	1993	468
	1997	963
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	44.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	5.1%
	1996	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	19.4%
	1996	17.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	12.6%
	1996	22.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	78.6%
	1996	93.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	160
	1996	228
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	51.1
	1995	51.0

Clark County

- County Seat - Kahoka
- Composite County Rank **38**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	377	474	28.1%	32.3%	✗	35.6%	30
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	21	15	27.6%	19.5%	✓	19.1%	44
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	28	24	6.3%	6.0%	✓	7.5%	35
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	7	6	15.9	15.0	✓	8.0	112
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	1	24.4	12.3	✓	30.2	10
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	28	15	13.4	7.3	✓	12.3	25
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	2	6	1.0	2.9	✗	4.8	31
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	20	13	5.0%	2.7%	✓	6.8%	14
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	14	11	56.5	42.8	✓	53.6	33
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	4	183.0	153.8	✓	87.3	100

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,089
	1996	2,068
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.5%
	1996	27.6%
Minority children	1992	0.8%
	1996	0.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	26.2%
	1993	22.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.1%
	1990	14.6%
Per capita income	1992	$14,186
	1995	$13,649
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,960
	1995	$14,305
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	46.9%
	1990	71.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.5%
	1996	5.8%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	47.9%
	1996	42.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	13
	1996	25
Licensed child care capacity	1993	70
	1997	120
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	44.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.4%
	1996	6.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	25.9%
	1996	26.6%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	15.5%
	1996	32.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	30.7%
	1996	89.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	19
	1996	35
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	50.0
	1995	52.7

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Clay County

- County Seat - Liberty
- Composite County Rank **22**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	4,502	5,135	19.0%	17.3%	✔	35.6%	3
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	296	262	13.0%	11.1%	✔	19.1%	8
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	664	698	6.0%	6.1%	✘	7.5%	41
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	90	58	8.1	5.1	✔	8.0	26
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	46	32	30.0	19.2	✔	30.2	21
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	258	405	6.3	9.1	✘	12.3	39
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	57	100	1.4	2.3	✘	4.8	20
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	543	990	7.4%	11.7%	✘	6.8%	113
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	237	208	46.4	35.2	✔	53.6	17
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	42	25	78.7	45.1	✔	87.3	14

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	41,066
	1996	44,350
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.9%
	1996	26.0%
Minority children	1992	8.0%
	1996	8.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	7.1%
	1993	9.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.7%
	1990	15.6%
Per capita income	1992	$21,989
	1995	$23,031
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$23,513
	1995	$25,687
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.9%
	1990	69.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.9%
	1996	2.9%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	51.8%
	1996	44.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	440
	1996	452
Licensed child care capacity	1993	3,104
	1997	3,610
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	41.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	4.6%
	1996	3.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	15.0%
	1996	12.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	9.7%
	1996	15.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	67.2%
	1996	92.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	382
	1996	499
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	56.1
	1995	58.2

Clinton County

- County Seat - Plattsburg
- Composite County Rank **30**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	814	915	30.0%	28.3%	✓	35.6%	15
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	39	47	18.3%	18.7%	✗	19.1%	39
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	71	67	6.6%	6.0%	✓	7.5%	35
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	9	12	8.4	10.8	✗	8.0	100
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	5	38.8	26.0	✓	30.2	35
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	62	49	13.0	9.6	✓	12.3	43
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	24	9	5.0	1.8	✓	4.8	11
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	13	38	1.5%	4.0%	✗	6.8%	29
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	23	39	39.7	59.6	✗	53.6	58
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	2	119.5	32.8	✓	87.3	5

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,784
	1996	5,081
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.0%
	1996	28.1%
Minority children	1992	5.6%
	1996	5.7%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	15.1%
	1993	13.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.5%
	1990	13.1%
Per capita income	1992	$18,050
	1995	$19,039
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,193
	1995	$16,637
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	39.2%
	1990	60.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.1%
	1996	3.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	48.5%
	1996	45.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	50
	1996	42
Licensed child care capacity	1993	313
	1997	278
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	41.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.8%
	1996	5.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	20.0%
	1996	17.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	13.5%
	1996	22.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	91.7%
	1996	90.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	95
	1996	95
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	51.7
	1995	30.0

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Cole County

- County Seat - Jefferson City
- Composite County Rank **29**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,419	2,528	26.6%	23.4%	✓	35.6%	7
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	111	106	12.7%	11.8%	✓	19.1%	11
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	235	295	5.2%	6.7%	✗	7.5%	63
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	46	40	10.2	9.1	✓	8.0	84
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	18	13	28.8	19.6	✓	30.2	22
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	116	252	7.0	14.6	✗	12.3	79
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	42	81	2.5	4.7	✗	4.8	62
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	235	166	7.9%	4.9%	✓	6.8%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	95	89	46.4	38.8	✓	53.6	25
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	16	15	73.9	68.1	✓	87.3	35

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	16,496
	1996	17,233
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.2%
	1996	25.3%
Minority children	1992	8.3%
	1996	8.5%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	8.4%
	1993	10.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.1%
	1990	15.2%
Per capita income	1992	$20,181
	1995	$21,566
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$21,084
	1995	$22,898
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	67.1%
	1990	79.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.4%
	1996	2.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.2%
	1996	44.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	238
	1996	140
Licensed child care capacity	1993	2,752
	1997	2,809
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	69.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	5.2%
	1996	5.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	16.1%
	1996	15.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	10.9%
	1996	19.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	80.3%
	1996	88.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	245
	1996	333
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	63.5
	1995	42.3

Cooper County

- County Seat - Boonville
- Composite County Rank **43**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	841	847	39.0%	33.2%	✔	35.6%	34
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	44	40	22.1%	24.2%	✘	19.1%	73
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	48	70	4.9%	7.3%	✘	7.5%	81
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	14	8	14.3	8.3	✔	8.0	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	6	55.9	39.7	✔	30.2	76
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	34	21	9.1	5.3	✔	12.3	13
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	21	16	5.6	4.1	✔	4.8	51
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	27	30	3.9%	3.8%	✔	6.8%	26
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	32	25	74.1	50.8	✔	53.6	45
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	3	120.9	45.0	✔	87.3	12

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,718
	1996	3,928
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.6%
	1996	24.7%
Minority children	1992	11.9%
	1996	12.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	15.0%
	1993	15.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.9%
	1990	14.3%
Per capita income	1992	$16,373
	1995	$15,979
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,951
	1995	$17,081
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	58.0%
	1990	73.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.1%
	1996	3.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.5%
	1996	41.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	76
	1996	61
Licensed child care capacity	1993	375
	1997	409
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	55.5%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.7%
	1996	5.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	23.3%
	1996	18.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	13.7%
	1996	24.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	76.2%
	1996	88.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	48
	1996	56
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	81.0
	1995	96.7

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Crawford County

- County Seat - Steelville
- Composite County Rank **92**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,254	1,399	44.0%	38.9%	✓	35.6%	57
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	96	87	34.8%	28.2%	✓	19.1%	89
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	95	117	7.0%	8.0%	✗	7.5%	94
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	6	13	4.4	8.9	✗	8.0	81
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	9	24.9	40.7	✗	30.2	79
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	57	61	10.6	10.3	✓	12.3	50
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	19	19	3.5	3.2	✓	4.8	38
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	67	94	7.4%	9.8%	✗	6.8%	110
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	62	58	95.7	76.1	✓	53.6	90
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	6	88.6	83.6	✓	87.3	54

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	5,376
	1996	5,908
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.0%
	1996	27.1%
Minority children	1992	1.3%
	1996	1.4%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	18.0%
	1993	21.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.3%
	1990	14.8%
Per capita income	1992	$14,614
	1995	$15,114
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,400
	1995	$17,165
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.7%
	1990	58.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	9.7%
	1996	9.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.0%
	1996	36.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	44
	1996	57
Licensed child care capacity	1993	183
	1997	260
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	26.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	12.0%
	1996	9.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	35.4%
	1996	34.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	21.0%
	1996	36.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	35.8%
	1996	60.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	95
	1996	147
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	78.9
	1995	63.2

Dade County

- County Seat - Greenfield
- Composite County Rank **75**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	578	676	46.4%	45.5%	✓	35.6%	87
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	16	13	18.0%	14.1%	✓	19.1%	16
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	26	34	5.4%	7.2%	✗	7.5%	78
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	2	7	4.1	14.9	✗	8.0	110
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	8	13.9	104.1	✗	30.2	114
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	21*	7.9	10.5	✗	12.3	52
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	7	5	3.7	2.5	✓	4.8	25
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	8	17	2.2%	4.0%	✗	6.8%	29
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	10	21	45.2	82.7	✗	53.6	100
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	3	172.4	124.7	✓	87.3	86

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,899
	1996	2,008
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.3%
	1996	25.4%
Minority children	1992	4.2%
	1996	4.3%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	16.4%
	1993	20.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.1%
	1990	12.2%
Per capita income	1992	$15,138
	1995	$15,072
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,362
	1995	$15,088
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.1%
	1990	65.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.9%
	1996	5.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	50.9%
	1996	46.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	9
	1996	11
Licensed child care capacity	1993	46
	1997	70
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	23.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.5%
	1996	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	28.1%
	1996	26.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	17.6%
	1996	38.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	77.4%
	1996	93.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	30
	1996	55
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	34.2
	1995	50.3

*63 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

Dallas County

- County Seat - Buffalo
- Composite County Rank **88**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	686	749	39.0%	35.5%	✓	35.6%	45
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	44	66	27.2%	32.8%	✗	19.1%	102
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	68	73	7.7%	7.7%	N/C	7.5%	90
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	10	13	11.3	13.6	✗	8.0	108
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	8	38.2	54.3	✗	30.2	102
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	20	26	5.6	6.5	✗	12.3	21
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	22	2.5	5.5	✗	4.8	74
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	29	15	5.5%	2.4%	✓	6.8%	9
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	26	40	61.3	78.4	✗	53.6	94
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	4	158.8	81.8	✓	87.3	50

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

No Change ***N/C***

Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,563
	1996	3,981
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.0%
	1996	27.1%
Minority children	1992	2.1%
	1996	2.2%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	28.2
	1993	24.5
Children in single parent families	1980	9.9%
	1990	13.9%
Per capita income	1992	$13,123
	1995	$13,424
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,519
	1995	$14,217
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	41.3%
	1990	56.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.4%
	1996	6.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.1%
	1996	38.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	33
	1996	48
Licensed child care capacity	1993	156
	1997	210
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	33.2%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	10.0%
	1996	6.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	31.0%
	1996	28.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	18.5%
	1996	34.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	80.0%
	1996	91.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	33
	1996	61
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	34.2
	1995	35.9

Daviess County

▶ County Seat - Gallatin

▶ Composite County Rank **57**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	620	645	52.1%	47.0%	✓	35.6%	90
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	48	40	43.2%	32.8%	✓	19.1%	102
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	39	28	6.7%	5.2%	✓	7.5%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	12	5	20.8	9.4	✓	8.0	88
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	3	24.3	36.9	✗	30.2	70
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	37	17	17.4	8.0	✓	12.3	31
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	5	14	2.4	6.6	✗	4.8	87
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	11	7	3.0%	1.9%	✓	6.8%	6
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	12	15	44.6	51.4	✗	53.6	47
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	2	139.4	70.6	✓	87.3	39

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,127
	1996	2,134
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.3%
	1996	27.4%
Minority children	1992	2.2%
	1996	2.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	27.9%
	1993	25.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.1%
	1990	8.6%
Per capita income	1992	$15,031
	1995	$14,758
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,565
	1995	$14,843
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	37.5%
	1990	58.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.3%
	1996	5.3%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.5%
	1996	42.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	10
	1996	23
Licensed child care capacity	1993	40
	1997	60
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	19.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.6%
	1996	4.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	27.7%
	1996	23.8%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.8%
	1996	30.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	62.5%
	1996	84.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	28
	1996	25
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	23.3
	1995	40.5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DeKalb County

- County Seat - Maysville
- Composite County Rank **11**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	587	536	44.6%	37.2%	✓	35.6%	50
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	10	15	10.5%	16.1%	✗	19.1%	26
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	29	28	5.4%	5.9%	✗	7.5%	31
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3	1	5.6	2.1	✓	8.0	8
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	1	36.1	11.3	✓	30.2	9
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	13	18	6.1	7.6	✗	12.3	28
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	8	10	3.7	4.2	✗	4.8	54
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	12	10	3.2%	2.5%	✓	6.8%	10
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	12	10	54.3	36.8	✓	53.6	19
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	0	106.8	0.0	✓	87.3	1

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,144
	1996	2,365
Children as percent of total population	1992	21.4%
	1996	21.5%
Minority children	1992	3.6%
	1996	3.7%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	18.8%
	1993	16.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.6%
	1990	11.0%
Per capita income	1992	$12,087
	1995	$11,216
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,679
	1995	$15,911
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	46.7%
	1990	66.0%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.2%
	1996	4.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.0%
	1996	46.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	18
	1996	32
Licensed child care capacity	1993	49
	1997	79
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	23.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.5%
	1996	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	23.1%
	1996	23.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	13.0%
	1996	27.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	76.2%
	1996	93.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	44
	1996	47
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	28.7
	1995	18.9

Dent County

- County Seat - Salem
- Composite County Rank **68**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,017	1,133	43.9%	44.1%	✗	35.6%	83
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	55	52	31.1%	31.9%	✗	19.1%	100
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	59	68	7.0%	8.0%	✗	7.5%	94
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	10	4	11.8	4.7	✓	8.0	22
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	7	36.0	49.4	✗	30.2	93
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	36	38	9.9	10.1	✗	12.3	49
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1	7	0.3	1.9	✗	4.8	16
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	41	41	6.1%	5.5%	✓	6.8%	69
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	31	33	65.3	63.6	✓	53.6	65
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	14	5	277.3	99.3	✓	87.3	67

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,638
	1996	3,757
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.6%
	1996	26.6%
Minority children	1992	2.7%
	1996	2.7%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	32.9%
	1993	27.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.9%
	1990	14.9%
Per capita income	1992	$14,361
	1995	$15,316
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,393
	1995	$18,634
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	44.7%
	1990	52.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.5%
	1996	6.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	39.0%
	1996	36.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	24
	1996	55
Licensed child care capacity	1993	50
	1997	100
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	24.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	13.6%
	1996	10.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	37.6%
	1996	35.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	24.7%
	1996	42.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	66.1%
	1996	71.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	57
	1996	89
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	54.1
	1995	36.5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Douglas County

- County Seat - Ava
- Composite County Rank **84**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	901	1,025	54.8%	54.6%	✔	35.6%	103
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	30	31	23.8%	21.1%	✔	19.1%	55
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	67	46	8.5%	6.5%	✔	7.5%	57
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	9	6	11.4	8.4	✔	8.0	70
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	5	40.7	39.8	✔	30.2	77
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	36	63	11.3	19.1	✘	12.3	99
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	27	21	8.5	6.4	✔	4.8	85
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	28	21	6.1%	4.3%	✔	6.8%	37
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	25	26	67.0	62.1	✔	53.6	61
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	3	192.2	72.6	✔	87.3	42

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

- Probable cause child abuse

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,180
	1996	3,299
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.9%
	1996	27.0%
Minority children	1992	2.5%
	1996	2.6%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	31.6%
	1993	28.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.3%
	1990	12.9%
Per capita income	1992	$11,398
	1995	$11,565
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,267
	1995	$15,167
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	54.4%
	1990	52.7%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.9%
	1996	12.1%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.1%
	1996	41.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	26
	1996	32
Licensed child care capacity	1993	20
	1997	130
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	35.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	12.7%
	1996	7.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	34.1%
	1996	34.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	22.8%
	1996	42.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	73.0%
	1996	74.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	41
	1996	67
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	21.0
	1995	23.4

Dunklin County

- County Seat - Kennett
- Composite County Rank **112**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	3,169	3,513	57.2%	57.7%	✗	35.6%	108
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	201	167	41.9%	36.8%	✓	19.1%	109
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	202	225	8.7%	9.6%	✗	7.5%	111
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	25	28	10.7	11.9	✗	8.0	104
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	15	10	44.4	29.9	✓	30.2	46
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	283	182	32.2	20.7	✓	12.3	106
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	59	58	6.7	6.6	✓	4.8	87
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	111	127	6.6%	8.1%	✗	6.8%	98
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	128	121	108.3	95.4	✓	53.6	109
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	10	7	77.4	57.8	✓	87.3	24

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	8,782
	1996	8,812
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.6%
	1996	26.7%
Minority children	1992	17.6%
	1996	18.0%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	38.6%
	1993	38.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	18.9%
	1990	24.6%
Per capita income	1992	$15,693
	1995	$16,102
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,637
	1995	$17,657
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.4%
	1990	50.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	9.4%
	1996	6.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	36.0%
	1996	32.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	191
	1996	201
Licensed child care capacity	1993	383
	1997	506
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	35.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	28.3%
	1996	23.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	56.9%
	1996	57.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	39.9%
	1996	63.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	46.9%
	1996	65.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	155
	1996	248
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	92.5
	1995	129.5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Franklin County

- County Seat - Union
- Composite County Rank **20**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	3,466	4,331	25.9%	26.4%	✗	35.6%	13
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	301	243	24.5%	18.9%	✓	19.1%	42
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	324	336	5.1%	5.5%	✗	7.5%	18
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	50	32	7.9	5.3	✓	8.0	28
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	28	29	31.0	29.9	✓	30.2	46
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	226	213	9.4	8.3	✓	12.3	35
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	74	31	3.1	1.2	✓	4.8	5
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	253	373	6.1%	7.9%	✗	6.8%	95
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	166	143	57.1	42.0	✓	53.6	30
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	47	31	155.2	97.9	✓	87.3	63

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	23,945
	1996	25,813
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.7%
	1996	28.8%
Minority children	1992	2.7%
	1996	2.7%

ECONOMIC

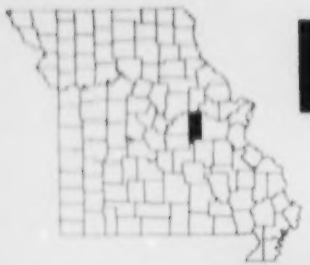
School aged children in poverty	1990	10.2%
	1993	13.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.5%
	1990	13.6%
Per capita income	1992	$18,436
	1995	$19,770
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$18,815
	1995	$20,853
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	50.9%
	1990	68.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.6%
	1996	4.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.3%
	1996	38.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	174
	1996	211
Licensed child care capacity	1993	1,269
	1997	1,378
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	29.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.6%
	1996	4.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	20.9%
	1996	18.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	12.7%
	1996	20.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	64.9%
	1996	76.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	254
	1996	202
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	83.9
	1995	72.8



Gasconade County

- County Seat - Hermann
- Composite County Rank **19**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	618	731	23.8%	23.0%	✓	35.6%	6
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	43	30	22.2%	17.6%	✓	19.1%	32
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	43	56	4.6%	6.8%	✗	7.5%	69
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	11	5	11.8	6.0	✓	8.0	35
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	9	10	66.8	70.6	✗	30.2	109
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	61	24	17.2	6.5	✓	12.3	21
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	6	8	1.7	2.2	✗	4.8	18
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	44	51	5.3%	5.6%	✗	6.8%	72
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	26	19	64.5	41.7	✓	53.6	28
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	2	162.6	46.1	✓	87.3	15

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,555
	1996	3,668
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.0%
	1996	25.1%
Minority children	1992	0.8%
	1996	0.8%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	10.5%
	1993	13.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.2%
	1990	12.9%
Per capita income	1992	$16,906
	1995	$18,034
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,395
	1995	$17,945
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	53.9%
	1990	74.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	9.0%
	1996	5.3%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.1%
	1996	38.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	50
	1996	19
Licensed child care capacity	1993	365
	1997	472
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	67.2%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	5.0%
	1996	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	20.3%
	1996	17.1%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	11.8%
	1996	18.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	54.7%
	1996	70.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	35
	1996	36
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	13
	1995	27.7

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Gentry County

- County Seat - Albany
- Composite County Rank **6**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	462	524	38.5%	38.6%	✗	35.6%	55
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	10	14	12.5%	15.2%	✗	19.1%	19
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	21	18	5.2%	4.4%	✓	7.5%	3
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	5	0	12.5	0.0	✓	8.0	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	2	14.9	30.0	✗	30.2	48
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	20	3	11.9	1.8	✓	12.3	1
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	5	3	3.0	1.8	✓	4.8	11
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	9	8	2.7%	2.0%	✓	6.8%	8
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	11	17	55.8	78.7	✗	53.6	95
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	7	46.8	348.1	✗	87.3	115

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,675
	1996	1,706
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.6%
	1996	24.7%
Minority children	1992	1.9%
	1996	1.9%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	23.3%
	1993	17.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	6.6%
	1990	13.6%
Per capita income	1992	$15,486
	1995	$15,943
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,846
	1995	$15,478
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	56.2%
	1990	62.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.5%
	1996	3.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.2%
	1996	41.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	8
	1996	6
Licensed child care capacity	1993	109
	1997	110
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	44.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	4.1%
	1996	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	21.1%
	1996	18.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	11.5%
	1996	24.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	76.2%
	1996	93.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	20
	1996	23
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	93.8
	1995	80.1

Greene County

▶ County Seat - Springfield

▶ Composite County Rank **48**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	9,427	10,587	32.8%	30.0%	✓	35.6%	22
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	484	481	16.8%	15.6%	✓	19.1%	22
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	897	1,027	6.4%	6.9%	✗	7.5%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	118	113	8.4	7.6	✓	8.0	55
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	64	61	34.6	30.7	✓	30.2	53
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	645	892	13.0	17.2	✗	12.3	93
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	234	212	4.7	4.1	✓	4.8	51
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	553	747	6.0%	7.5%	✗	6.8%	94
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	326	366	37.7	38.6	✗	53.6	24
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	47	52	53.9	58.4	✗	87.3	25

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	49,706
	1996	51,888
Children as percent of total population	1992	23.1%
	1996	23.2%
Minority children	1992	5.9%
	1996	6.0%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	14.1%
	1993	19.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	14.6%
	1990	18.2%
Per capita income	1992	$20,728
	1995	$21,862
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$20,702
	1995	$22,431
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	45.8%
	1990	61.7%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.5%
	1996	3.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.7%
	1996	38.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	629
	1996	667
Licensed child care capacity	1993	5,175
	1997	5,723
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	55.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.5%
	1996	6.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	25.7%
	1996	24.9%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	17.0%
	1996	29.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	57.5%
	1996	90.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	806
	1996	1,214
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	64.4
	1995	40.2

Grundy County

- County Seat - Trenton
- Composite County Rank **87**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	732	699	45.7%	40.2%	✓	35.6%	65
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	31	25	24.6%	18.9%	✓	19.1%	42
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	27	29	4.4%	4.7%	✗	7.5%	4
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	5	7	8.2	11.3	✗	8.0	103
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	6	20.7	63.2	✗	30.2	105
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	58	6.0	23.8	✗	12.3	109
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	19	6.0	7.8	✗	4.8	100
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	19	26	3.6%	5.4%	✗	6.8%	65
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	27	28	73.8	75.3	✗	53.6	89
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	3	52.8	84.3	✗	87.3	55

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,502
	1996	2,439
Children as percent of total population	1992	23.8%
	1996	23.9%
Minority children	1992	2.8%
	1996	2.9%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	20.2%
	1993	20.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.7%
	1990	15.1%
Per capita income	1992	$16,455
	1995	$17,236
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,078
	1995	$17,946
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	51.9%
	1990	50.7%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.4%
	1996	3.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.7%
	1996	38.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	48
	1996	46
Licensed child care capacity	1993	140
	1997	127
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	41.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.9%
	1996	8.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	31.1%
	1996	30.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	19.0%
	1996	36.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	80.8%
	1996	92.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	88
	1996	87
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	51.8
	1995	66.7

Harrison County

- County Seat - Bethany
- Composite County Rank **85**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	691	729	47.4%	47.4%	N/C	35.6%	92
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	16	21	16.5%	20.0%	✗	19.1%	49
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	24	22	5.4%	4.8%	✓	7.5%	5
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	5	2	11.2	4.3	✓	8.0	19
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	2	26.2	26.6	✗	30.2	38
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	36	40	18.7	20.9	✗	12.3	108
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	5	31	2.6	16.2	✗	4.8	115
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	12	18	2.8%	3.8%	✗	6.8%	26
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	8	14	34.8	58.6	✗	53.6	57
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	3	152.5	122.9	✓	87.3	85

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Teen violent deaths

No Change N/C

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,927
	1996	1,910
Children as percent of total population	1992	22.9%
	1996	23.0%
Minority children	1992	2.2%
	1996	2.2%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	26.9%
	1993	25.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.3%
	1990	13.1%
Per capita income	1992	$16,119
	1995	$16,654
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,894
	1995	$14,466
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.3%
	1990	72.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.9%
	1996	4.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.0%
	1996	41.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	24
	1996	28
Licensed child care capacity	1993	60
	1997	100
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	29.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.8%
	1996	5.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	33.5%
	1996	30.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	20.1%
	1996	38.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	86.5%
	1996	87.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	32
	1996	45
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	33.5
	1995	

Henry County

- County Seat - Clinton
- Composite County Rank **73**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,101	1,281	39.0%	37.1%	✔	35.6%	49
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	69	53	30.5%	21.7%	✔	19.1%	59
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	89	74	7.0%	6.5%	✔	7.5%	57
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	15	10	11.8	8.8	✔	8.0	79
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	10	21.1	50.8	✘	30.2	97
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	104	150	20.7	28.7	✘	12.3	113
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	19	22	3.8	4.2	✘	4.8	54
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	46	40	5.2%	3.7%	✔	6.8%	25
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	45	38	72.3	54.4	✔	53.6	50
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	10	5	143.7	69.9	✔	87.3	36

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	5,035
	1996	5,225
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.7%
	1996	24.8%
Minority children	1992	5.0%
	1996	5.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	24.8%
	1993	23.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.2%
	1990	16.6%
Per capita income	1992	$16,306
	1995	$17,292
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,803
	1995	$17,530
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	51.6%
	1990	64.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.0%
	1996	6.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.0%
	1996	39.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	77
	1996	75
Licensed child care capacity	1993	225
	1997	359
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	49.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	11.0%
	1996	9.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	33.5%
	1996	32.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	21.9%
	1996	34.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	58.4%
	1996	90.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	55
	1996	129
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	66.9
	1995	86.9

Hickory County

- County Seat - Hermitage
- Composite County Rank **53**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	871	979	57.3%	52.5%	✓	35.6%	100
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	18	18	26.9%	22.8%	✓	19.1%	66
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	11	25	3.3%	6.4%	✗	7.5%	51
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3	1	8.9	2.6	✓	8.0	12
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	0	4	0.0	66.9	✗	30.2	107
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	23	10.2	13.9	✗	12.3	74
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	12	6	8.1	3.6	✓	4.8	43
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	7	24	1.6%	4.7%	✗	6.8%	48
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	14	17	70.0	71.7	✗	53.6	82
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	6	201.9	277.9	✗	87.3	112

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,473
	1996	1,653
Children as percent of total population	1992	19.4%
	1996	19.4%
Minority children	1992	2.2%
	1996	2.2%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	30.6%
	1993	27.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.0%
	1990	14.8%
Per capita income	1992	$12,675
	1995	$12,212
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,816
	1995	$14,316
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	38.4%
	1990	58.7%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.1%
	1996	7.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	48.6%
	1996	42.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	2
	1996	22
Licensed child care capacity	1993	10
	1997	60
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	25.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	14.1%
	1996	14.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	50.0%
	1996	42.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	28.5%
	1996	53.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	46.3%
	1996	88.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	30
	1996	56
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	19.5
	1995	29.2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Holt County

- County Seat - Oregon
- Composite County Rank **9**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	396	426	42.6%	43.4%	✗	35.6%	81
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	8	7	22.2%	14.3%	✓	19.1%	18
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	25	10	6.6%	4.0%	✓	7.5%	2
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3	1	8.0	4.0	✓	8.0	17
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	1	83.1	17.5	✓	30.2	16
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	31	4	20.5	2.7	✓	12.3	4
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	2	11	1.3	7.5	✗	4.8	97
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	5	5	1.9%	1.6%	✓	6.8%	3
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1	8	5.7	41.9	✗	53.6	29
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	5	49.9	263.2	✗	87.3	110

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,510
	1996	1,463
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.6%
	1996	25.7%
Minority children	1992	1.4%
	1996	1.4%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	22.5%
	1993	20.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.1%
	1990	10.9%
Per capita income	1992	$17,449
	1995	$15,142
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,126
	1995	$16,409
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	28.6%
	1990	71.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.7%
	1996	4.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.4%
	1996	44.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	18
	1996	7
Licensed child care capacity	1993	50
	1997	129
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	73.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	4.6%
	1996	4.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	22.7%
	1996	21.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	13.0%
	1996	27.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	80.0%
	1996	97.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	17
	1996	29
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	105.2
	1995	67.6

Howard County

- County Seat - Fayette
- Composite County Rank **31**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	534	610	36.8%	37.0%	✗	35.6%	48
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	19	15	16.4%	18.5%	✗	19.1%	38
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	55	37	9.1%	6.7%	✓	7.5%	63
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	6	1	9.9	1.8	✓	8.0	7
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	2	10.7	21.1	✗	30.2	23
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	37	33	15.3	13.6	✓	12.3	73
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	26	18	10.7	7.4	✓	4.8	95
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	25	25	5.2%	5.0%	✓	6.8%	59
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	10	44.4	27.2	✓	53.6	8
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	5	150.4	130.1	✓	87.3	88

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,421
	1996	2,429
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.0%
	1996	25.0%
Minority children	1992	11.2%
	1996	11.4%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	16.4%
	1993	17.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	13.1%
	1990	15.3%
Per capita income	1992	$16,818
	1995	$16,395
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,336
	1995	$15,755
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.0%
	1990	70.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.3%
	1996	3.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	38.7%
	1996	42.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	36
	1996	18
Licensed child care capacity	1993	210
	1997	217
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	45.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.1%
	1996	5.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	24.2%
	1996	22.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	15.5%
	1996	27.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	97.3%
	1996	90.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	28
	1996	35
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	72.7
	1995	47.1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Howell County

- County Seat - West Plains
- Composite County Rank **98**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,975	3,731	50.1%	52.2%	✗	35.6%	99
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	122	103	26.1%	21.5%	✓	19.1%	58
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	120	169	5.7%	7.3%	✗	7.5%	81
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	21	21	10.0	9.1	✓	8.0	84
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	9	12	28.3	34.6	✗	30.2	63
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	73	82	8.5	8.8	✗	12.3	37
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	66	105	7.7	11.3	✗	4.8	109
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	81	83	4.5%	4.3%	✓	6.8%	37
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	84	99	80.8	82.8	✗	53.6	102
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	11	11	98.1	93.7	✓	87.3	59

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	8,618
	1996	9,283
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.4%
	1996	26.5%
Minority children	1992	2.6%
	1996	2.7%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	31.6%
	1993	29.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.9%
	1990	18.1%
Per capita income	1992	$14,381
	1995	$14,810
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,299
	1995	$16,100
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	50.3%
	1990	58.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.5%
	1996	6.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	42.4%
	1996	37.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	161
	1996	191
Licensed child care capacity	1993	386
	1997	613
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	38.2%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	12.8%
	1996	10.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	39.9%
	1996	38.5%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	25.4%
	1996	43.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	no clinic
	1996	74.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	146
	1996	215
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	64.6
	1995	49.6

Iron County

- County Seat - Ironton
- Composite County Rank **102**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,238	1,241	52.5%	50.3%	✓	35.6%	95
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	44	53	31.7%	35.3%	✗	19.1%	108
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	49	68	7.3%	9.8%	✗	7.5%	112
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	6	3	8.9	4.3	✓	8.0	19
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	3	45.5	27.0	✓	30.2	39
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	19	35	6.6	11.9	✗	12.3	60
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	11	10	3.8	3.4	✓	4.8	40
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	55	81	7.6%	10.6%	✗	6.8%	112
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	26	30	63.6	67.7	✗	53.6	72
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	4	195.9	98.0	✓	87.3	64

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,868
	1996	2,931
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.8%
	1996	26.9%
Minority children	1992	2.0%
	1996	2.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	22.4%
	1993	27.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.0%
	1990	16.0%
Per capita income	1992	$13,401
	1995	$13,761
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$21,433
	1995	$22,586
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	38.3%
	1990	56.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	12.1%
	1996	8.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.0%
	1996	35.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	12
	1996	20
Licensed child care capacity	1993	32
	1997	20
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	5.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	19.0%
	1996	13.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	48.6%
	1996	42.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	30.9%
	1996	47.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	72.9%
	1996	86.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	59
	1996	79
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	35.6
	1995	34.5

Jackson County

- County Seat - Independence
- Composite County Rank **100**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	36,548	42,222	41.5%	41.1%	✓	35.6%	71
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	2,186	2,045	21.6%	21.4%	✓	19.1%	57
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	4,452	4,098	8.2%	8.5%	✗	7.5%	103
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	616	462	11.4	9.6	✓	8.0	90
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	237	208	37.6	32.3	✓	30.2	58
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	2,542	3,262	15.7	19.6	✗	12.3	101
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	779	873	4.8	5.3	✗	4.8	72
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	1,510	2,275	6.2%	8.6%	✗	6.8%	102
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1,633	1,535	83.1	69.9	✓	53.6	75
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	193	205	90.4	97.1	✗	87.3	62

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	162,425
	1996	166,204
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.6%
	1996	25.7%
Minority children	1992	36.6%
	1996	37.4%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	17.5%
	1993	26.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	21.6%
	1990	26.4%
Per capita income	1992	$22,567
	1995	$23,651
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$25,940
	1995	$28,540
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	54.6%
	1990	67.7%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.6%
	1996	4.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.0%
	1996	35.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	3,293
	1996	4,020
Licensed child care capacity	1993	14,999
	1997	16,576
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	45.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	16.3%
	1996	15.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	33.9%
	1996	33.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	24.0%
	1996	38.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	86.5%
	1996	87.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	1,894
	1996	2,940
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	59.3
	1995	60.6

Jasper County

- County Seat - Carthage
- Composite County Rank **90**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	4,915	6,189	33.0%	34.4%	✗	35.6%	42
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	359	363	25.8%	24.7%	✓	19.1%	74
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	401	510	6.1%	7.1%	✗	7.5%	77
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	47	62	7.2	8.7	✗	8.0	77
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	35	30	39.1	31.5	✓	30.2	56
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	330	245*	13.9	9.7	✓	12.3	44
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	89	187	3.8	7.4	✗	4.8	95
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	463	459	10.0%	9.4%	✓	6.8%	107
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	263	259	83.4	72.8	✓	53.6	83
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	28	17	83.6	49.6	✓	87.3	19

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	23,713
	1996	25,343
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.8%
	1996	25.9%
Minority children	1992	5.9%
	1996	6.0%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	17.0%
	1993	20.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	14.4%
	1990	19.3%
Per capita income	1992	$18,231
	1995	$19,560
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$18,839
	1995	$21,354
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	45.2%
	1990	59.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.1%
	1996	4.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	39.5%
	1996	40.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	319
	1996	468
Licensed child care capacity	1993	1,752
	1997	2,417
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	48.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	11.4%
	1996	9.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	32.4%
	1996	32.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	20.7%
	1996	38.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	78.0%
	1996	91.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	513
	1996	711
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	29.6
	1995	43.8

**1,445 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Jefferson County

- County Seat - Hillsboro
- Composite County Rank **21**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	6,549	7,548	23.1%	21.7%	✓	35.6%	5
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	514	508	20.3%	18.7%	✓	19.1%	39
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	780	852	5.6%	6.7%	✗	7.5%	63
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	99	77	7.1	6.0	✓	8.0	35
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	71	65	35.6	30.0	✓	30.2	48
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	650	123*	12.2	2.2	✓	12.3	3
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	237	195	4.5	3.4	✓	4.8	40
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	568	574	6.7%	6.0%	✓	6.8%	78
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	287	330	47.8	47.5	✓	53.6	38
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	48	45	76.1	67.5	✓	87.3	34

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	53,251
	1996	56,797
Children as percent of total population	1992	30.0%
	1996	30.1%
Minority children	1992	2.7%
	1996	2.7%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	8.7%
	1993	11.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.4%
	1990	14.6%
Per capita income	1992	$17,057
	1995	$18,105
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$19,031
	1995	$20,084
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	46.4%
	1990	64.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.5%
	1996	4.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	45.1%
	1996	35.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	274
	1996	351
Licensed child care capacity	1993	2,692
	1997	3,794
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	42.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	5.6%
	1996	5.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	17.7%
	1996	16.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	10.7%
	1996	18.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	56.3%
	1996	88.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	559
	1996	603
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	54.3
	1995	40.5

**2,428 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

Johnson County

- County Seat - Warrensburg
- Composite County Rank **16**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,285	2,502	35.5%	31.5%	✓	35.6%	27
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	70	84	10.5%	13.2%	✗	19.1%	13
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	160	186	4.9%	5.6%	✗	7.5%	22
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	24	20	7.3	6.0	✓	8.0	35
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	10	11	24.7	24.6	✓	30.2	33
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	91	90	8.4	7.8	✓	12.3	30
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	61	49	5.7	4.3	✓	4.8	56
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	64	118	3.6%	5.5%	✗	6.8%	69
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	58	73	25.2	27.9	✗	53.6	9
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	11	20.6	44.3	✗	87.3	11

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	10,775
	1996	11,477
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.6%
	1996	24.7%
Minority children	1992	12.7%
	1996	13.0%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	12.7%
	1993	14.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.3%
	1990	14.2%
Per capita income	1992	$14,778
	1995	$15,099
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$18,744
	1995	$20,126
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	51.9%
	1990	57.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.0%
	1996	2.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	50.8%
	1996	42.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	184
	1996	206
Licensed child care capacity	1993	785
	1997	862
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	41.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.6%
	1996	6.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	22.3%
	1996	21.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	14.4%
	1996	24.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	51.2%
	1996	81.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	163
	1996	222
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	40.3
	1995	57.9

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Knox County

- County Seat - Edina
- Composite County Rank **64**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	246	299	40.3%	43.4%	✗	35.6%	81
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	18	15	34.0%	31.9%	✓	19.1%	100
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	5	15	1.9%	6.4%	✗	7.5%	51
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	0	2	0.0	8.6	✗	8.0	75
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	3	48.2	76.4	✗	30.2	110
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	36	13	34.2	12.6	✓	12.3	65
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	0	5	0.0	4.8	✗	4.8	64
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	2	7	0.9%	3.6%	✗	6.8%	21
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	6	6	43.8	42.0	✓	53.6	30
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	5	61.5	344.1	✗	87.3	114

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,053
	1996	1,033
Children as percent of total population	1992	23.9%
	1996	24.0%
Minority children	1992	1.5%
	1996	1.5%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	24.0%
	1993	24.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	6.7%
	1990	12.7%
Per capita income	1992	$15,367
	1995	$16,269
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,935
	1995	$14,385
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	55.1%
	1990	60.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.6%
	1996	3.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	34.4%
	1996	48.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	11
	1996	24
Licensed child care capacity	1993	85
	1997	110
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	76.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.2%
	1996	4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	23.5%
	1996	21.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.7%
	1996	28.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	80.0%
	1996	97.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	22
	1996	46
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	22.9
	1995	255.1

Laclede County

- County Seat - Lebanon
- Composite County Rank **78**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,843	2,135	43.3%	39.0%	✓	35.6%	59
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	94	112	24.5%	25.4%	✗	19.1%	78
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	139	130	6.9%	6.4%	✓	7.5%	51
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	21	14	10.4	6.9	✓	8.0	50
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	9	16	31.6	52.4	✗	30.2	98
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	66	193	11.5	23.9	✗	12.3	110
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	7	31	0.9	3.8	✗	4.8	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	123	72	9.4%	4.9%	✓	6.8%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	77	80	87.2	77.7	✓	53.6	93
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	14	8	148.6	82.4	✓	87.3	52

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	7,484
	1996	8,079
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.0%
	1996	27.1%
Minority children	1992	2.6%
	1996	2.6%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	17.1%
	1993	20.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.8%
	1990	15.3%
Per capita income	1992	$15,424
	1995	$16,371
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,503
	1995	$18,377
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	46.7%
	1990	64.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.6%
	1996	6.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.7%
	1996	40.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	56
	1996	81
Licensed child care capacity	1993	260
	1997	374
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	25.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.0%
	1996	7.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	30.7%
	1996	29.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	18.0%
	1996	36.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	66.0%
	1996	66.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	120
	1996	162
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	60.1
	1995	82.3

Lafayette County

- County Seat - Lexington
- Composite County Rank **47**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,593	1,734	31.9%	29.7%	✓	35.6%	20
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	73	60	18.5%	17.6%	✓	19.1%	32
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	118	131	5.8%	6.8%	✗	7.5%	69
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	11	19	5.4	9.8	✗	8.0	93
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	15	10	47.0	30.1	✓	30.2	51
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	60	146	7.2	16.9	✗	12.3	91
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	29	42	3.5	4.9	✗	4.8	66
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	70	66	4.6%	3.6%	✓	6.6%	26
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	52	45	57.3	44.1	✓	53.6	33
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	8	54.3	72.8	✗	87.3	44

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	8,306
	1996	8,627
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.6%
	1996	26.7%
Minority children	1992	6.1%
	1996	6.2%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	17.1%
	1993	16.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.3%
	1990	15.1%
Per capita income	1992	$18,310
	1995	$18,425
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,981
	1995	$16,307
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.0%
	1990	63.7%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.1%
	1996	4.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.2%
	1996	45.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	60
	1996	92
Licensed child care capacity	1993	353
	1997	466
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	36.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.3%
	1996	5.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	26.3%
	1996	21.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.6%
	1996	26.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	77.0%
	1996	82.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	77
	1996	138
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	52.6
	1995	37.5

Lawrence County

- County Seat - Mount Vernon
- Composite County Rank **93**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,945	2,343	40.1%	40.1%	N/C	35.6%	64
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	106	143	25.1%	29.7%	✗	19.1%	94
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	153	179	7.2%	7.9%	✗	7.5%	93
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	14	19	6.5	8.4	✗	8.0	70
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	14	10	44.9	30.4	✓	30.2	52
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	96	101	11.6	11.5	✓	12.3	59
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	35	30	4.2	3.4	✓	4.8	40
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	91	133	5.9%	7.9%	✗	6.6%	95
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	75	93	74.3	82.1	✗	53.6	99
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	16	8	146.0	71.5	✓	87.3	41

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

No Change *N/C*

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	8,298
	1996	8,758
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.9%
	1996	27.0%
Minority children	1992	2.9%
	1996	3.0%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	18.5%
	1993	18.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.9%
	1990	16.2%
Per capita income	1992	$14,353
	1995	$15,259
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,590
	1995	$17,237
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	49.8%
	1990	59.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.0%
	1996	5.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	48.1%
	1996	41.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	61
	1996	66
Licensed child care capacity	1993	403
	1997	337
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	22.2%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.7%
	1996	6.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	27.1%
	1996	27.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.1%
	1996	32.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	83.1%
	1996	92.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	107
	1996	222
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	71.9
	1995	55.3

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Lewis County

- County Seat - Monticello
- Composite County Rank **10**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	622	594	37.9%	33.4%	✔	35.6%	38
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	23	24	18.9%	20.3%	✘	19.1%	51
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	34	28	6.7%	4.8%	✔	7.5%	5
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3	1	5.9	1.7	✔	8.0	6
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	1	41.5	10.6	✔	30.2	8
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	53	27	22.0	11.3	✔	12.3	56
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	5	12	2.1	5.0	✘	4.8	69
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	14	18	2.8%	3.6%	✘	6.8%	21
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	10	13	19.5	24.6	✘	53.6	6
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	3	58.8	64.3	✘	87.3	31

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse

Changed for the Worse ✘

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,411
	1996	2,396
Children as percent of total population	1992	23.6%
	1996	23.7%
Minority children	1992	5.9%
	1996	6.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	19.4%
	1993	18.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.3%
	1990	15.8%
Per capita income	1992	$15,723
	1995	$16,104
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,577
	1995	$16,958
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	53.0%
	1990	70.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.6%
	1996	3.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.4%
	1996	45.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	34
	1996	34
Licensed child care capacity	1993	128
	1997	183
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	44.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.4%
	1996	6.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	26.9%
	1996	25.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.8%
	1996	29.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	51.6%
	1996	96.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	33
	1996	62
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	34.5
	1995	96.2

Lincoln County

- County Seat - Troy
- Composite County Rank **69**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,272	1,634	24.4%	25.0%	✗	35.6%	11
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	98	111	21.0%	23.0%	✗	19.1%	67
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	160	145	6.9%	6.3%	✓	7.5%	47
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	26	22	11.2	9.5	✓	8.0	89
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	19	12	56.8	31.2	✓	30.2	55
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	105	164	11.5	15.9	✗	12.3	82
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	21	75	2.3	7.3	✗	4.8	91
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	96	123	6.6%	7.3%	✗	6.8%	93
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	50	59	53.0	50.8	✓	53.6	45
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	10	15	103.7	138.7	✗	87.3	90

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	9,151
	1996	10,333
Children as percent of total population	1992	30.2%
	1996	30.3%
Minority children	1992	4.2%
	1996	4.3%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	14.3%
	1993	14.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.3%
	1990	13.1%
Per capita income	1992	$16,888
	1995	$17,300
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,079
	1995	$18,227
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	45.7%
	1990	62.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.1%
	1996	4.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.6%
	1996	37.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	60
	1996	94
Licensed child care capacity	1993	307
	1997	305
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	18.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.1%
	1996	5.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	21.9%
	1996	21.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	12.6%
	1996	22.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	81.1%
	1996	88.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	90
	1996	186
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	52.0
	1995	61.5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Linn County

- County Seat - Linneus
- Composite County Rank **54**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	899	997	34.6%	34.3%	✓	35.6%	40
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	36	40	19.9%	20.9%	✗	19.1%	54
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	44	56	4.7%	6.3%	✗	7.5%	47
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	8	7	8.6	7.9	✓	8.0	60
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	5	44.4	36.5	✓	30.2	68
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	50	2.6	14.2	✗	12.3	76
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	12	24	3.5	6.8	✗	4.8	87
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	19	32	2.4%	3.6%	✗	6.8%	21
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	28	27	72.5	63.5	✓	53.6	64
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	9	6	209.9	144.6	✓	87.3	94

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,449
	1996	3,511
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.0%
	1996	25.1%
Minority children	1992	2.9%
	1996	3.0%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	19.1%
	1993	21.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.7%
	1990	15.0%
Per capita income	1992	$16,717
	1995	$16,840
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,551
	1995	$18,241
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	53.2%
	1990	81.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.5%
	1996	9.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	45.5%
	1996	44.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	36
	1996	25
Licensed child care capacity	1993	143
	1997	170
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	19.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.6%
	1996	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	25.7%
	1996	24.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.7%
	1996	31.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	86.6%
	1996	96.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	47
	1996	94
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	53.1
	1995	45.1

Livingston County

- County Seat - Chillicothe
- Composite County Rank **23**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	677	787	31.8%	32.3%	✗	35.6%	30
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	43	25	21.8%	15.8%	✓	19.1%	25
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	49	52	5.0%	5.6%	✗	7.5%	22
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	6	1	6.1	1.1	✓	8.0	4
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	4	27.6	27.5	✓	30.2	40
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	39	60	10.5	16.5	✗	12.3	86
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	17	2.4	4.7	✗	4.8	62
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	39	32	5.7%	4.2%	✓	6.8%	34
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	36	22	86.7	50.5	✓	53.6	44
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	2	106.2	45.0	✓	87.3	12

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,708
	1996	3,643
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.4%
	1996	25.5%
Minority children	1992	3.5%
	1996	3.5%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	17.5%
	1993	18.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.9%
	1990	16.0%
Per capita income	1992	$18,721
	1995	$20,044
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,982
	1995	$18,534
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	47.6%
	1990	68.1%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.9%
	1996	3.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.0%
	1996	43.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	45
	1996	84
Licensed child care capacity	1993	219
	1997	220
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	33.5%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.1%
	1996	6.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	26.0%
	1996	25.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	17.9%
	1996	35.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	82.0%
	1996	89.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	86
	1996	98
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	47.2
	1995	60.3

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Macon County

- County Seat - Macon
- Composite County Rank **95**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	857	981	35.2%	37.3%	✗	35.6%	51
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	37	51	21.3%	26.7%	✗	19.1%	82
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	43	75	4.9%	8.1%	✗	7.5%	98
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	5	15	5.7	16.3	✗	8.0	114
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	6	27.2	41.4	✗	30.2	82
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	63	21	16.7	5.6	✓	12.3	15
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	24	33	6.4	8.7	✗	4.8	104
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	19	39	2.3%	4.6%	✗	6.8%	44
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	27	26	54.9	50.3	✓	53.6	43
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	6	37.4	117.0	✗	87.3	81

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,770
	1996	3,762
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.8%
	1996	24.9%
Minority children	1992	5.5%
	1996	5.7%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	14.8%
	1993	16.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.0%
	1990	12.7%
Per capita income	1992	$16,968
	1995	$17,358
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,713
	1995	$16,113
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	50.0%
	1990	70.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.1%
	1996	5.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.5%
	1996	43.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	44
	1996	26
Licensed child care capacity	1993	201
	1997	219
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	30.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.6%
	1996	5.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	21.1%
	1996	21.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	14.3%
	1996	26.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	96.9%
	1996	91.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	40
	1996	70
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	132.8
	1995	120.6

Madison County

- County Seat - Fredericktown
- Composite County Rank **71**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	796	898	44.0%	42.0%	✓	35.6%	75
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	36	34	27.5%	27.6%	✗	19.1%	87
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	42	37	5.8%	5.8%	N/C	7.5%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	12	4	16.4	6.3	✓	8.0	43
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	3	18.1	26.5	✗	30.2	37
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	89	49	30.8	16.6	✓	12.3	88
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	17	4	5.9	1.4	✓	4.8	8
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	46	64	7.8%	10.1%	✗	6.8%	111
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	24	25	68.8	63.9	✓	53.6	66
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	2	101.5	51.1	✓	87.3	21

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change ***N/C***

Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,894
	1996	2,955
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.8%
	1996	25.9%
Minority children	1992	2.1%
	1996	2.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	27.7%
	1993	26.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.7%
	1990	17.6%
Per capita income	1992	$14,186
	1995	$14,713
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,745
	1995	$15,113
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	49.7%
	1990	47.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	15.6%
	1996	9.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.7%
	1996	37.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	54
	1996	55
Licensed child care capacity	1993	146
	1997	190
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	57.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	13.3%
	1996	9.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	37.8%
	1996	36.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	23.2%
	1996	38.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	67.6%
	1996	83.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	43
	1996	82
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	89.0
	1995	102.6

Maries County

- County Seat - Vienna
- Composite County Rank **44**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	492	639	36.9%	41.3%	✗	35.6%	72
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	26	18	26.8%	16.7%	✓	19.1%	28
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	28	28	6.0%	6.0%	N/C	7.5%	35
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	9	3	19.2	6.4	✓	8.0	44
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	2	12.6	24.6	✗	30.2	33
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	24	20*	11.2	9.3	✓	12.3	40
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	4	12	1.9	5.6	✗	4.8	76
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	23	27	5.1%	6.1%	✗	6.8%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	22	15	76.1	49.0	✓	53.6	40
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	6	99.2	196.5	✗	87.3	104

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens

No Change ***N/C***

Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,146
	1996	2,153
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.2%
	1996	26.3%
Minority children	1992	2.1%
	1996	2.2%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	15.6%
	1993	17.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.8%
	1990	12.8%
Per capita income	1992	$14,190
	1995	$14,578
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,724
	1995	$17,229
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	54.0%
	1990	72.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.4%
	1996	4.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.0%
	1996	39.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	17
	1996	10
Licensed child care capacity	1993	70
	1997	169
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	56.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	12.4%
	1996	10.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	22.5%
	1996	24.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	15.2%
	1996	29.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	68.6%
	1996	97.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	18
	1996	40
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	17.3
	1995	11.0

**63 children were assigned to Family Assessments*

Marion County

- County Seat - Palmyra
- Composite County Rank **81**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,963	1,837	41.0%	34.6%	✓	35.6%	43
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	96	84	24.5%	21.9%	✓	19.1%	60
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	150	127	7.8%	6.6%	✓	7.5%	61
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	28	20	14.6	10.4	✓	8.0	99
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	12	12	40.5	39.9	✓	30.2	78
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	110	157	14.4	20.6	✗	12.3	105
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	24	40	3.1	5.2	✗	4.8	70
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	81	81	5.3%	5.6%	✗	6.8%	72
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	57	62	65.9	67.6	✗	53.6	71
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	11	13	112.4	139.5	✗	87.3	92

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	7,641
	1996	7,639
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.4%
	1996	27.5%
Minority children	1992	8.3%
	1996	8.5%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	21.6%
	1993	21.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.6%
	1990	18.4%
Per capita income	1992	$16,956
	1995	$18,094
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,859
	1995	$19,874
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	46.8%
	1990	67.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.4%
	1996	4.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	34.3%
	1996	35.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	85
	1996	121
Licensed child care capacity	1993	289
	1997	727
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	47.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.5%
	1996	8.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	31.7%
	1996	29.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	20.9%
	1996	33.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	75.6%
	1996	89.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	101
	1996	169
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	148.8
	1995	

McDonald County

- County Seat - Pineville
- Composite County Rank **108**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,293	1,669	50.3%	54.2%	✗	35.6%	102
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	104	118	38.2%	37.5%	✓	19.1%	112
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	96	95	7.6%	6.7%	✓	7.5%	63
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	9	9	7.2	6.4	✓	8.0	44
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	11	10	60.7	50.1	✓	30.2	94
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	113	88	23.3	16.6	✓	12.3	88
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	63	39	13.0	7.3	✓	4.8	92
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	79	71	11.8%	9.1%	✓	6.8%	105
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	66	73	122.0	115.9	✓	53.6	113
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	8	33.5	127.9	✗	87.3	87

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,848
	1996	5,311
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.9%
	1996	28.0%
Minority children	1992	5.7%
	1996	5.8%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	23.1%
	1993	25.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.6%
	1990	17.2%
Per capita income	1992	$13,326
	1995	$14,377
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,945
	1995	$16,593
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	44.1%
	1990	53.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.9%
	1996	5.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	37.7%
	1996	41.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	30
	1996	53
Licensed child care capacity	1993	102
	1997	236
Percent licensed child care need met	___	___
	1997	30.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	12.1%
	1996	10.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	43.4%
	1996	47.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	22.7%
	1996	54.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	76.5%
	1996	91.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	111
	1996	120
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	35.1
	1995	46.7

Mercer County

▶ County Seat - Princeton

▶ Composite County Rank **107**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	278	337	46.6%	47.0%	✗	35.6%	90
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	5	7	13.2%	16.7%	✗	19.1%	28
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	13	17	7.4%	8.5%	✗	7.5%	103
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	4	4	22.7	20.1	✓	8.0	115
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	0	60.4	0.0	✓	30.2	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	10	18	11.9	19.8	✗	12.3	102
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1	13	1.2	14.3	✗	4.8	113
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	8	7	4.3%	3.0%	✓	6.8%	17
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	4	6	36.7	48.4	✗	53.6	39
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	3	86.5	252.1	✗	87.3	108

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	838
	1996	908
Children as percent of total population	1992	22.6%
	1996	22.7%
Minority children	1992	0.5%
	1996	0.4%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	15.6%
	1993	17.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.0%
	1990	11.3%
Per capita income	1992	$13,714
	1995	$16,162
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$19,023
	1995	$15,620
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.5%
	1990	66.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.9%
	1996	3.1%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.9%
	1996	43.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	3
	1996	2
Licensed child care capacity	1993	20%
	1997	30%
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	23.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.6%
	1996	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	31.9%
	1996	31.5%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	18.7%
	1996	34.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	77.8%
	1996	100.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	11
	1996	26
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	7.3
	1995	51.5

Miller County

- County Seat - Tuscumbia
- Composite County Rank **72**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,840	2,007	43.8%	39.5%	✓	35.6%	61
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	87	64	28.2%	22.1%	✓	19.1%	63
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	100	106	6.6%	7.2%	✗	7.5%	78
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	15	8	9.9	5.5	✓	8.0	31
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	9	12	39.7	50.1	✗	30.2	94
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	64	131	10.7	20.8	✗	12.3	107
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	17	15	2.8	2.4	✓	4.8	23
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	84	89	6.8%	6.4%	✓	6.8%	85
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	59	60	86.3	77.6	✓	53.6	92
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	7	81.0	91.8	✗	87.3	58

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	5,992
	1996	6,294
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.1%
	1996	28.2%
Minority children	1992	1.8%
	1996	1.8%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	19.2%
	1993	21.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.9%
	1990	16.5%
Per capita income	1992	$14,584
	1995	$15,612
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,258
	1995	$17,938
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	54.7%
	1990	68.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	9.4%
	1996	6.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	38.6%
	1996	40.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	40
	1996	61
Licensed child care capacity	1993	204%
	1997	290%
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	24.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.3%
	1996	6.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	33.9%
	1996	28.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	20.0%
	1996	35.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	59.6%
	1996	83.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	102
	1996	146
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	52.4
	1995	47.5

Mississippi County

▶ County Seat - Charleston

▶ Composite County Rank **113**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,627	1,704	61.8%	63.3%	✗	35.6%	112
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	81	70	36.8%	35.0%	✓	19.1%	107
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	101	117	9.1%	11.6%	✗	7.5%	114
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	11	9	9.9	8.9	✓	8.0	81
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	9	18.4	57.4	✗	30.2	103
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	83	50	20.2	12.6	✓	12.3	65
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	24	23	5.8	5.8	N/C	4.8	79
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	53	128	6.2%	17.1%	✗	6.8%	114
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	53	57	109.7	114.5	✗	53.6	112
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	6	139.3	113.0	✓	87.3	78

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Teen violent deaths

No Change ***N/C***

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,107
	1996	3,975
Children as percent of total population	1992	29.1%
	1996	29.2%
Minority children	1992	31.5%
	1996	32.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	38.9%
	1993	39.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	23.0%
	1990	29.1%
Per capita income	1992	$15,886
	1995	$15,732
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,568
	1995	$16,510
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	45.0%
	1990	53.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	11.6%
	1996	8.3%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	36.6%
	1996	32.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	138
	1996	251
Licensed child care capacity	1993	318
	1997	524
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	88.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	32.1%
	1996	25.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	64.4%
	1996	59.6%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	44.5%
	1996	61.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	53.0%
	1996	69.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	70
	1996	115
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	154.1
	1995	143.9

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Moniteau County

- County Seat - California
- Composite County Rank **24**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	791	769	37.9%	31.1%	✓	35.6%	26
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	38	51	25.0%	26.8%	✗	19.1%	84
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	49	49	6.1%	5.9%	✓	7.5%	31
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	7	6	8.7	7.2	✓	8.0	52
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	5	37.9	36.6	✓	30.2	69
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	24	18	7.0	5.0	✓	12.3	10
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	5	5	1.5	1.4	✓	4.8	8
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	29	35	4.3%	4.6%	✗	6.8%	44
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	20	18	48.1	38.4	✓	53.6	23
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	3	152.5	64.3	✓	87.3	31

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,441
	1996	3,620
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.8%
	1996	27.8%
Minority children	1992	2.2%
	1996	2.3%

ECONOMIC

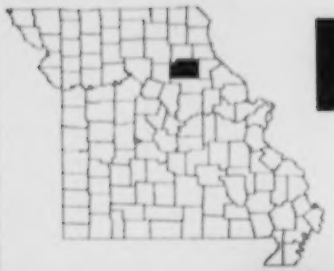
School aged children in poverty	1990	12.5%
	1993	12.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.7%
	1990	13.2%
Per capita income	1992	$16,469
	1995	$16,090
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,200
	1995	$16,379
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	55.5%
	1990	74.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.6%
	1996	3.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.4%
	1996	40.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	36
	1996	24
Licensed child care capacity	1993	220
	1997	287
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	46.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	4.4%
	1996	3.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	15.9%
	1996	15.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	9.8%
	1996	18.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	84.1%
	1996	90.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	26
	1996	24
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	32.5
	1995	25.4



Monroe County

▶ County Seat - Paris

▶ Composite County Rank **41**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	564	582	32.8%	30.7%	✔	35.6%	24
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	17	17	18.5%	18.1%	✔	19.1%	35
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	40	37	7.5%	7.4%	✔	7.5%	85
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	11	2	20.6	4.0	✔	8.0	17
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	4	10.1	40.8	✘	30.2	80
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	16	21	6.5	8.5	✘	12.3	36
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	8	15	3.2	6.0	✘	4.8	83
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	13	34	2.2%	6.0%	✘	6.8%	78
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	13	14	52.0	51.9	✔	53.6	48
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	9	98.4	318.1	✘	87.3	113

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✘

Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,472
	1996	2,480
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.8%
	1996	27.9%
Minority children	1992	7.1%
	1996	7.3%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	21.9%
	1993	18.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.2%
	1990	10.7%
Per capita income	1992	$17,716
	1995	$18,380
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,758
	1995	$18,630
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	47.5%
	1990	60.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.1%
	1996	5.3%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	38.7%
	1996	40.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	21
	1996	24
Licensed child care capacity	1993	180
	1997	220
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	85.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	4.3%
	1996	3.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	18.6%
	1996	17.2%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	10.8%
	1996	21.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	60.0%
	1996	84.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	26
	1996	45
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	66.7
	1995	32.1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Montgomery County

- County Seat - Montgomery City
- Composite County Rank **99**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	623	708	32.1%	33.3%	✗	35.6%	35
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	40	34	27.0%	25.6%	✓	19.1%	79
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	40	41	5.2%	5.8%	✗	7.5%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	4	6	5.2	8.5	✗	8.0	72
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	4	8.6	33.6	✗	30.2	62
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	69	54	23.0	17.3	✓	12.3	94
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	40	41	13.3	13.1	✓	4.8	111
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	31	52	5.5%	8.0%	✗	6.8%	97
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	26	26	77.4	68.2	✓	53.6	73
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	5	79.5	132.1	✗	87.3	89

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,005
	1996	3,121
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.4%
	1996	26.4%
Minority children	1992	5.2%
	1996	5.4%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	17.0%
	1993	19.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.6%
	1990	15.3%
Per capita income	1992	$16,885
	1995	$17,065
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,202
	1995	$15,882
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	44.3%
	1990	65.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.3%
	1996	4.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.7%
	1996	37.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	26
	1996	43
Licensed child care capacity	1993	108
	1997	150
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	32.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.1%
	1996	5.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	29.7%
	1996	25.1%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	19.0%
	1996	31.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	75.9%
	1996	90.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	46
	1996	87
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	36.1
	1995	119.7

Morgan County

▶ County Seat - Versailles

▶ Composite County Rank **76**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	889	1,060	51.2%	49.7%	✓	35.6%	93
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	70	87	38.7%	42.2%	✗	19.1%	114
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	66	63	6.4%	6.2%	✓	7.5%	44
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	7	5	6.8	4.9	✓	8.0	23
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	4	49.7	26.2	✓	30.2	36
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	42	34	11.2	8.2	✓	12.3	33
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	17	2.4	4.1	✗	4.8	51
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	33	35	6.7%	6.1%	✓	6.8%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	23	31	51.7	58.4	✗	53.6	56
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	5	144.7	99.2	✓	87.3	66

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,735
	1996	4,122
Children as percent of total population	1992	23.3%
	1996	23.4%
Minority children	1992	2.8%
	1996	2.8%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	23.2%
	1993	25.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.8%
	1990	14.3%
Per capita income	1992	$14,837
	1995	$16,143
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,264
	1995	$14,869
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	51.7%
	1990	66.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.0%
	1996	6.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.9%
	1996	39.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	42
	1996	29
Licensed child care capacity	1993	173
	1997	210
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	27.2%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	10.5%
	1996	9.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	36.0%
	1996	30.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	21.2%
	1996	37.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	88.9%
	1996	95.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	55
	1996	110
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	37.8
	1995	58.0

New Madrid County

▶ County Seat - New Madrid

▶ Composite County Rank **105**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,053	2,065	57.5%	55.2%	✔	35.6%	104
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	98	94	33.7%	34.6%	✘	19.1%	106
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	135	131	8.6%	9.1%	✘	7.5%	109
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	24	16	15.2	11.1	✔	8.0	101
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	20	33.2	84.4	✘	30.2	112
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	167	99	27.2	16.2	✔	12.3	83
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	35	22	5.7	3.6	✔	4.8	43
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	55	72	4.8%	6.7%	✘	6.8%	89
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	53	70	71.2	88.1	✘	53.6	108
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	9	47.5	112.4	✘	87.3	77

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✘

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	6,133
	1996	6,095
Children as percent of total population	1992	29.5%
	1996	29.6%
Minority children	1992	26.7%
	1996	27.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	33.9%
	1993	32.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	19.6%
	1990	24.6%
Per capita income	1992	$14,822
	1995	$14,431
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$19,545
	1995	$22,425
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	44.9%
	1990	56.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.9%
	1996	7.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	38.3%
	1996	34.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	106
	1996	155
Licensed child care capacity	1993	216
	1997	455
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	44.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	25.3%
	1996	17.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	50.3%
	1996	47.8%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	37.0%
	1996	51.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	53.4%
	1996	90.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	150
	1996	177
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	48.0
	1995	51.5

Newton County

▶ County Seat - Neosho

▶ Composite County Rank **60**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,343	2,807	36.4%	36.0%	✔	35.6%	47
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	151	161	25.8%	23.8%	✔	19.1%	72
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	159	212	5.1%	6.5%	✘	7.5%	57
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	33	27	10.5	8.3	✔	8.0	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	15	17	33.0	35.2	✘	30.2	66
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	166	66*	13.6	5.2	✔	12.3	12
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	49	73	4.0	5.7	✘	4.8	78
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	111	138	5.7%	6.5%	✘	6.8%	87
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	99	128	62.6	72.9	✘	53.6	84
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	17	15	100.0	86.7	✔	87.3	57

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	12,186
	1996	12,788
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.7%
	1996	26.8%
Minority children	1992	5.4%
	1996	5.5%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	15.9%
	1993	18.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.1%
	1990	14.4%
Per capita income	1992	$16,281
	1995	$18,124
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,476
	1995	$19,966
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	42.9%
	1990	60.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.6%
	1996	5.0%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	45.5%
	1996	42.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	128
	1996	170
Licensed child care capacity	1993	481
	1997	681
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	33.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.6%
	1996	5.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	27.3%
	1996	25.2%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	15.7%
	1996	30.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	83.9%
	1996	92.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	155
	1996	244
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	40.2
	1995	55.6

**560 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nodaway County

- County Seat - Maryville
- Composite County Rank **7**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,073	1,087	35.5%	33.3%	✓	35.6%	35
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	21	21	9.4%	9.1%	✓	19.1%	5
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	64	55	5.3%	5.0%	✓	7.5%	8
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	12	9	10.0	8.1	✓	8.0	65
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	2	31.0	10.5	✓	30.2	7
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	32	37	6.6	7.7	✗	12.3	29
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	12	18	2.5	3.8	✗	4.8	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	12	29	1.2%	2.6%	✗	6.8%	13
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	20	16	15.6	12.0	✓	53.6	1
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	6	31.3	50.1	✗	87.3	20

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,655
	1996	4,780
Children as percent of total population	1992	22.7%
	1996	22.8%
Minority children	1992	2.8%
	1996	2.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	19.3%
	1993	15.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.6%
	1990	13.6%
Per capita income	1992	$16,186
	1995	$15,784
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,355
	1995	$17,420
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	56.3%
	1990	67.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	2.1%
	1996	1.5%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	48.4%
	1996	45.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	80
	1996	68
Licensed child care capacity	1993	207
	1997	439
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	63.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	4.1%
	1996	3.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	16.8%
	1996	15.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	10.6%
	1996	20.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	68.4%
	1996	90.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	47
	1996	58
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	60.6
	1995	62.6

Oregon County

- County Seat - Alton
- Composite County Rank **58**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,031	1,126	60.7%	58.9%	✓	35.6%	109
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	38	31	32.2%	25.2%	✓	19.1%	77
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	24	31	4.5%	5.2%	✗	7.5%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	5	6	9.4	10.0	✗	8.0	94
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	0	57.6	0.0	✓	30.2	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	34	18	14.9	7.4	✓	12.3	27
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	29	14	12.7	5.8	✓	4.8	79
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	19	16	3.2%	2.5%	✓	6.8%	10
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	28	19	82.8	49.5	✓	53.6	42
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	9	110.8	250.9	✗	87.3	107

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,277
	1996	2,429
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.0%
	1996	24.0%
Minority children	1992	1.4%
	1996	1.5%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	30.7%
	1993	30.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.9%
	1990	16.5%
Per capita income	1992	$12,914
	1995	$13,283
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,519
	1995	$15,767
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	33.7%
	1990	53.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.0%
	1996	6.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	34.2%
	1996	33.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	12
	1996	18
Licensed child care capacity	1993	48
	1997	60
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	15.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	13.2%
	1996	10.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	46.6%
	1996	43.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	26.1%
	1996	49.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	67.1%
	1996	63.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	41
	1996	47
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	42.1
	1995	14.4

Osage County

- County Seat - Linn
- Composite County Rank **1**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	425	496	29.9%	29.3%	✔	35.6%	19
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	18	22	11.7%	13.7%	✘	19.1%	14
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	43	28	5.2%	3.7%	✔	7.5%	1
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	11	1	13.4	1.3	✔	8.0	5
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	5	53.3	37.5	✔	30.2	73
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	20	2.7	5.8	✘	12.3	17
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	7	4	2.1	1.2	✔	4.8	5
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	13	12	2.0%	1.8%	✔	6.8%	5
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	17	13	41.3	28.6	✔	53.6	10
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	5	77.0	98.4	✘	87.3	65

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✘

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,380
	1996	3,475
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.9%
	1996	28.0%
Minority children	1992	1.3%
	1996	1.3%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	8.6%
	1993	9.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	5.3%
	1990	9.1%
Per capita income	1992	$17,132
	1995	$17,784
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,351
	1995	$17,458
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	54.4%
	1990	78.1%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.1%
	1996	2.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	48.0%
	1996	46.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	8
	1996	14
Licensed child care capacity	1993	250
	1997	348
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	55.5%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	2.7%
	1996	3.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	10.2%
	1996	10.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	6.1%
	1996	14.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	54.7%
	1996	70.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	14
	1996	29
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	0.6
	1995	16.0

Ozark County

- County Seat - Gainesville
- Composite County Rank **65**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	937	981	59.5%	56.3%	✓	35.6%	106
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	17	28	18.1%	25.0%	✗	19.1%	76
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	20	31	5.0%	6.5%	✗	7.5%	57
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	4	1	9.9	2.1	✓	8.0	8
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	3	52.6	36.9	✓	30.2	70
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	24	30	11.8	13.4	✗	12.3	71
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	8	4	3.9	1.8	✓	4.8	11
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	25	32	5.1%	5.5%	✗	6.8%	69
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	14	26	52.4	84.7	✗	53.6	104
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	2	35.3	67.0	✗	87.3	33

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,040
	1996	2,232
Children as percent of total population	1992	23.2%
	1996	23.3%
Minority children	1992	1.8%
	1996	1.6%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	17.7%
	1993	23.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.3%
	1990	12.5%
Per capita income	1992	$13,033
	1995	$13,243
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,252
	1995	$13,932
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	50.7%
	1990	67.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.1%
	1996	7.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	34.2%
	1996	33.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	5
	1996	22
Licensed child care capacity	1993	24
	1997	88
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	27.2%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	14.5%
	1996	11.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	40.9%
	1996	37.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	26.7%
	1996	46.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	65.7%
	1996	78.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	24
	1996	42
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	16.6
	1995	30.8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Pemiscot County

- County Seat - Caruthersville
- Composite County Rank **114**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,786	2,847	64.5%	61.6%	✓	35.6%	111
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	172	149	43.9%	38.1%	✓	19.1%	113
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	225	221	11.2%	11.3%	✗	7.5%	113
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	23	30	11.4	15.4	✗	8.0	113
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	15	13	56.9	50.1	✓	30.2	94
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	231	272	34.5	40.3	✗	12.3	114
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	37	67	5.5	9.9	✗	4.8	107
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	73	69	6.2%	6.0%	✓	6.8%	78
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	124	130	149.6	145.3	✓	53.6	115
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	10	86.7	113.8	✗	87.3	79

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	6,700
	1996	6,754
Children as percent of total population	1992	31.0%
	1996	31.1%
Minority children	1992	41.0%
	1996	41.9%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	47.0%
	1993	44.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	27.0%
	1990	33.0%
Per capita income	1992	$14,616
	1995	$14,371
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,315
	1995	$16,405
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.0%
	1990	54.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	10.7%
	1996	8.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	36.9%
	1996	31.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	181
	1996	418
Licensed child care capacity	1993	190
	1997	495
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	45.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	35.7%
	1996	27.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	68.8%
	1996	62.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	49.3%
	1996	69.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	62.9%
	1996	67.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	149
	1996	203
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	114.7
	1995	47.0

Perry County

- County Seat - Perryville
- Composite County Rank **18**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	719	815	32.1%	32.8%	✗	35.6%	33
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	41	42	18.9%	18.4%	✓	19.1%	37
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	54	58	5.0%	5.2%	✗	7.5%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	5	6	4.7	5.4	✗	8.0	30
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	8	5.5	42.1	✗	30.2	85
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	27	25	5.6	5.1	✓	12.3	11
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	11	16	2.3	3.3	✗	4.8	39
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	51	47	6.4%	5.2%	✓	6.8%	62
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	32	30	57.2	49.3	✓	53.6	41
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	7	83.4	117.1	✗	87.3	82

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,779
	1996	4,907
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.1%
	1996	28.2%
Minority children	1992	1.8%
	1996	1.8%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	12.0%
	1993	12.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.9%
	1990	12.2%
Per capita income	1992	$16,608
	1995	$16,943
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,425
	1995	$18,839
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	64.6%
	1990	77.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.4%
	1996	4.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	42.8%
	1996	41.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	18
	1996	30
Licensed child care capacity	1993	220
	1997	329
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	36.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	4.4%
	1996	4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	16.5%
	1996	16.4%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	9.8%
	1996	22.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	67.8%
	1996	96.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	58
	1996	84
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	38.9
	1995	48.8

Pettis County

- County Seat - Sedalia
- Composite County Rank **74**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,025	2,339	37.7%	37.9%	✗	35.6%	52
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	109	103	21.4%	20.4%	✓	19.1%	52
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	152	180	6.0%	7.3%	✗	7.5%	81
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	25	15	9.9	6.1	✓	8.0	39
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	13	3	36.1	8.0	✓	30.2	6
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	82	160	8.8	16.6	✗	12.3	88
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	38	73	4.1	7.6	✗	4.8	99
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	66	99	3.9%	5.9%	✗	6.8%	76
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	66	77	59.9	62.8	✗	53.6	62
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	10	5	81.7	41.5	✓	87.3	9

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	9,348
	1996	9,667
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.2%
	1996	26.3%
Minority children	1992	7.3%
	1996	7.4%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	16.3%
	1993	19.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	13.0%
	1990	17.9%
Per capita income	1992	$17,209
	1995	$18,044
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,950
	1995	$19,544
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.8%
	1990	67.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.4%
	1996	5.5%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	43.5%
	1996	37.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	202
	1996	265
Licensed child care capacity	1993	769
	1997	1,010
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	56.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.5%
	1996	7.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	28.9%
	1996	26.6%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	19.9%
	1996	33.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	79.5%
	1996	94.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	240
	1996	269
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	61.9
	1995	88.4

Phelps County

▶ County Seat - Rolla

▶ Composite County Rank **45**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,994	2,574	37.7%	38.4%	✗	35.6%	53
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	94	96	20.3%	21.9%	✗	19.1%	60
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	151	136	6.6%	6.2%	✓	7.5%	44
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	25	13	10.9	5.9	✓	8.0	34
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	13	8	40.1	23.2	✓	30.2	29
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	170	102*	19.5	11.1	✓	12.3	55
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	30	50	3.4	5.5	✗	4.8	74
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	79	95	4.7%	4.9%	✗	6.8%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	66	75	53.4	53.6	✗	53.6	49
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	12	13	74.5	80.7	✗	87.3	48

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	8,699
	1996	9,163
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.1%
	1996	24.2%
Minority children	1992	6.5%
	1996	6.7%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	20.7%
	1993	21.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.3%
	1990	17.9%
Per capita income	1992	$16,142
	1995	$16,794
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,040
	1995	$18,505
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.6%
	1990	58.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.5%
	1996	4.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.7%
	1996	43.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	109
	1996	129
Licensed child care capacity	1993	389
	1997	709
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	53.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	10.0%
	1996	8.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	30.1%
	1996	29.1%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	20.3%
	1996	35.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	68.6%
	1996	97.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	195
	1996	341
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	54.5
	1995	51.7

**460 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Pike County

- County Seat - Bowling Green
- Composite County Rank **62**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	836	932	32.3%	31.0%	✔	35.6%	25
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	52	54	23.2%	29.0%	✘	19.1%	91
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	91	69	7.9%	6.9%	✔	7.5%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	18	5	15.6	5.0	✔	8.0	24
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	5	41.0	29.2	✔	30.2	45
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	74	58	16.9	13.0	✔	12.3	67
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	11	11	2.5	2.5	N/C	4.8	25
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	38	75	4.5%	8.5%	✘	6.8%	101
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	37	37	75.4	67.4	✔	53.6	70
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	9	8	155.8	140.5	✔	87.3	93

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change ***N/C***

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✘

Mothers without h.s. diploma
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,372
	1996	4,469
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.5%
	1996	27.6%
Minority children	1992	8.6%
	1996	8.8%

ECONOMIC

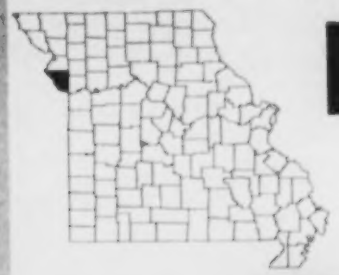
School aged children in poverty	1990	24.3%
	1993	22.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.7%
	1990	16.9%
Per capita income	1992	$15,954
	1995	$15,827
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,648
	1995	$19,516
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	46.1%
	1990	61.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.9%
	1996	6.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	38.7%
	1996	38.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	43
	1996	59
Licensed child care capacity	1993	178
	1997	343
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	53.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.9%
	1996	6.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	26.3%
	1996	25.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	17.1%
	1996	29.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	70.1%
	1996	96.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	55
	1996	98
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	47.8
	1995	46.3



Platte County

▶ County Seat - Platte City

▶ Composite County Rank **4**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,275	1,458	12.7%	12.6%	✔	35.6%	1
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	84	82	9.4%	8.5%	✔	19.1%	3
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	250	263	6.1%	5.8%	✔	7.5%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	38	30	9.2	6.6	✔	8.0	46
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	15	9	25.6	13.4	✔	30.2	11
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	170	186	10.4	10.4	N/C	12.3	51
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	19	0.9	1.1	✘	4.8	3
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	169	146	5.7%	4.4%	✔	6.8%	40
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	72	70	35.9	29.9	✔	53.6	11
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	15	16	75.0	72.6	✔	87.3	42

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change ***N/C***

Probable cause child abuse

Changed for the Worse ✘

Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	16,286
	1996	17,910
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.5%
	1996	26.6%
Minority children	1992	9.0%
	1996	9.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	7.3%
	1993	7.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.8%
	1990	14.9%
Per capita income	1992	$24,664
	1995	$26,372
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$25,725
	1995	$25,992
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	49.5%
	1990	67.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.5%
	1996	2.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	53.5%
	1996	46.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	133
	1996	171
Licensed child care capacity	1993	946
	1997	1,029
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	28.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	4.2%
	1996	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	12.2%
	1996	8.6%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	8.4%
	1996	10.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	84.5%
	1996	92.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	124
	1996	183
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	53.6
	1995	43.4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Polk County

- County Seat - Bolivar
- Composite County Rank **34**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,497	1,986	38.1%	41.5%	✗	35.6%	74
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	66	52	20.8%	17.0%	✓	19.1%	30
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	74	93	5.2%	5.8%	✗	7.5%	27
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	11	12	7.7	7.5	✓	8.0	54
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	12	12	58.6	52.7	✓	30.2	99
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	55	76	9.9	12.2	✗	12.3	61
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	25	24	4.5	3.9	✓	4.8	50
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	41	68	3.7%	4.9%	✗	6.8%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	32	37	34.7	33.9	✓	53.6	14
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	10	60.7	95.9	✗	87.3	61

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	5,578
	1996	6,215
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.7%
	1996	24.8%
Minority children	1992	3.1%
	1996	3.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	18.5%
	1993	20.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.7%
	1990	13.5%
Per capita income	1992	$14,199
	1995	$14,673
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,698
	1995	$15,669
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.3%
	1990	57.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.8%
	1996	4.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	47.3%
	1996	44.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	60
	1996	76
Licensed child care capacity	1993	182
	1997	246
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	24.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.5%
	1996	6.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	30.7%
	1996	28.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	20.8%
	1996	36.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	76.4%
	1996	93.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	70
	1996	155
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	14.5
	1995	23.2

Pulaski County

- County Seat - Waynesville
- Composite County Rank **96**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	3,244	3,396	46.0%	44.1%	✔	35.6%	83
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	128	110	16.1%	18.2%	✘	19.1%	36
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	259	246	6.9%	7.4%	✘	7.5%	85
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	45	27	12.1	8.1	✔	8.0	65
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	20	14	42.4	33.5	✔	30.2	61
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	182	123*	15.8	12.3	✔	12.3	62
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	47	114	4.1	11.4	✘	4.8	110
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	116	94	5.4%	4.6%	✔	6.8%	44
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	111	96	91.3	86.9	✔	53.6	106
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	11	7	47.2	41.5	✔	87.3	9

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Out-of-home placement entries

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	11,524
	1996	10,015
Children as percent of total population	1992	29.1%
	1996	29.2%
Minority children	1992	31.3%
	1996	28.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	16.7%
	1993	18.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.1%
	1990	14.3%
Per capita income	1992	$15,504
	1995	$16,825
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$20,976
	1995	$21,707
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	43.1%
	1990	54.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	9.2%
	1996	6.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.3%
	1996	43.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	41
	1996	78
Licensed child care capacity	1993	593
	1997	581
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	28.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.8%
	1996	7.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	26.5%
	1996	28.5%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	13.1%
	1996	30.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	55.7%
	1996	84.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	158
	1996	270
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	60.6
	1995	57.0

**420 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

Putnam County

- County Seat - Unionville
- Composite County Rank **27**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	335	360	43.2%	41.0%	✓	35.6%	69
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	12	8	19.7%	15.4%	✓	19.1%	20
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	24	19	9.0%	6.9%	✓	7.5%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	5	0	18.8	0.0	✓	8.0	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	0	7	0.0	160.3	✗	30.2	115
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	20	8.0	17.6	✗	12.3	95
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	4	2	3.5	1.8	✓	4.8	11
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	9	13	3.8%	4.8%	✗	6.8%	50
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	5	9	35.5	59.6	✗	53.6	58
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	4	119.0	260.9	✗	87.3	109

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,132
	1996	1,136
Children as percent of total population	1992	22.6%
	1996	22.7%
Minority children	1992	1.4%
	1996	1.4%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	22.4%
	1993	24.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.4%
	1990	13.9%
Per capita income	1992	$13,797
	1995	$13,656
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,604
	1995	$13,654
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.3%
	1990	62.0%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.5%
	1996	4.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.5%
	1996	53.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	5
	1996	6
Licensed child care capacity	1993	80
	1997	102
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	58.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.2%
	1996	5.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	26.9%
	1996	30.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	19.3%
	1996	40.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	91.1%
	1996	100.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	15
	1996	24
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	65.5
	1995	69.8

Ralls County

- County Seat - New London
- Composite County Rank **8**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	265	275	30.1%	29.2%	✔	35.6%	18
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	17	15	16.5%	15.6%	✔	19.1%	22
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	37	24	7.6%	5.1%	✔	7.5%	9
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	2	1	4.1	2.1	✔	8.0	8
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	2	22.7	22.1	✔	30.2	26
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	13	39	5.7	16.3	✘	12.3	84
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1	14	0.4	5.8	✘	4.8	79
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	7	8	2.4%	2.7%	✘	6.8%	14
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	13	5	44.1	15.0	✔	53.6	4
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	1	66.6	32.9	✔	87.3	6

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,279
	1996	2,395
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.8%
	1996	26.9%
Minority children	1992	2.5%
	1996	2.6%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	11.1%
	1993	11.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	5.1%
	1990	10.5%
Per capita income	1992	$18,011
	1995	$18,718
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,313
	1995	$19,005
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	36.0%
	1990	64.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.7%
	1996	4.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.9%
	1996	39.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	19
	1996	24
Licensed child care capacity	1993	184
	1997	200
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	56.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.4%
	1996	5.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	22.3%
	1996	21.4%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	13.4%
	1996	24.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	72.9%
	1996	91.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	24
	1996	56
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	41.8
	1995	36.4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Randolph County

- County Seat - Huntsville
- Composite County Rank **106**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,461	1,494	39.6%	40.6%	✗	35.6%	66
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	86	81	26.9%	25.6%	✓	19.1%	79
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	127	139	7.6%	8.9%	✗	7.5%	106
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	17	13	10.2	8.3	✓	8.0	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	10	28.9	41.7	✗	30.2	83
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	111	151	18.4	25.1	✗	12.3	111
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	67	67	11.1	11.1	N/C	4.8	108
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	69	102	6.1%	9.0%	✗	6.8%	103
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	62	51	84.0	64.6	✓	53.6	67
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	8	36.5	103.4	✗	87.3	69

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Births to teens

No Change ***N/C***

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	6,022
	1996	6,017
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.2%
	1996	25.3%
Minority children	1992	9.8%
	1996	10.0%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	18.5%
	1993	23.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	13.0%
	1990	18.3%
Per capita income	1992	$16,700
	1995	$17,105
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$19,374
	1995	$19,565
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	55.4%
	1990	71.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.8%
	1996	5.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	37.5%
	1996	38.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	110
	1996	156
Licensed child care capacity	1993	237
	1997	461
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	37.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	12.7%
	1996	9.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	35.9%
	1996	33.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	25.1%
	1996	39.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	48.5%
	1996	86.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	169
	1996	200
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	78.9
	1995	104.6

Ray County

- County Seat - Richmond
- Composite County Rank **40**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	854	930	26.2%	23.5%	✓	35.6%	8
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	55	68	19.3%	22.3%	✗	19.1%	64
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	87	81	5.7%	5.7%	N/C	7.5%	25
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	10	11	6.5	7.8	✗	8.0	59
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	6	20.7	24.3	✗	30.2	31
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	76	117	12.2	17.9	✗	12.3	98
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	21	19	3.4	2.9	✓	4.8	31
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	59	49	5.7%	4.1%	✓	6.8%	31
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	46	47	64.3	57.7	✓	53.6	55
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	13	36.8	160.6	✗	87.3	101

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

No Change ***N/C***

Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	6,222
	1996	6,530
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.7%
	1996	28.8%
Minority children	1992	4.0%
	1996	4.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	13.0%
	1993	13.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.6%
	1990	13.6%
Per capita income	1992	$16,298
	1995	$16,822
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,892
	1995	$16,237
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	42.9%
	1990	54.7%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.5%
	1996	4.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	48.2%
	1996	41.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	31
	1996	71
Licensed child care capacity	1993	224
	1997	289
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	35.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.0%
	1996	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	21.4%
	1996	18.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	13.2%
	1996	20.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	74.5%
	1996	82.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	57
	1996	84
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	104.6
	1995	99.6

Reynolds County

- County Seat - Centerville
- Composite County Rank **50**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	746	734	59.1%	55.7%	✓	35.6%	105
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	23	19	28.4%	31.7%	✗	19.1%	99
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	34	23	8.6%	6.1%	✓	7.5%	41
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	4	2	10.1	5.3	✓	8.0	28
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	3	44.4	45.0	✗	30.2	91
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	19	22	10.9	12.3	✗	12.3	62
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	6	2	3.4	1.1	✓	4.8	3
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	17	20	4.7%	4.4%	✓	6.8%	40
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	17	10	74.2	40.0	✓	53.6	27
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	2	78.0	80.2	✗	87.3	47

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,751
	1996	1,783
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.5%
	1996	26.6%
Minority children	1992	1.3%
	1996	1.3%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	33.2%
	1993	29.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.7%
	1990	15.6%
Per capita income	1992	$12,429
	1995	$13,424
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,906
	1995	$19,162
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	36.4%
	1990	35.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.5%
	1996	5.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	36.8%
	1996	33.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	4
	1996	17
Licensed child care capacity	1993	0
	1997	20
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	14.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	16.3%
	1996	14.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	44.1%
	1996	41.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	31.6%
	1996	52.2%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	50.0%
	1996	95.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	52
	1996	83
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	41.9
	1995	18.5

Ripley County

- County Seat - Doniphan
- Composite County Rank **103**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend		County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,399	1,390	64.6%	56.4%	✓	35.6%	107
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	62	69	36.3%	37.3%	✗	19.1%	111
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	66	72	7.9%	8.2%	✗	7.5%	100
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	14	9	16.7	10.3	✓	8.0	97
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	6	31.6	44.0	✗	30.2	89
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	45	40	13.2	10.9	✓	12.3	54
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	12	16	3.5	4.3	✗	4.8	56
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	45	62	7.3%	9.2%	✗	6.8%	106
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	51	39	117.8	77.2	✓	53.6	91
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	11	87.0	227.2	✗	87.3	105

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	3,399
	1996	3,681
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.0%
	1996	27.1%
Minority children	1992	2.1%
	1996	2.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	41.2%
	1993	36.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	13.0%
	1990	19.8%
Per capita income	1992	$11,329
	1995	$11,255
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,464
	1995	$14,820
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	45.4%
	1990	41.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	9.1%
	1996	8.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.8%
	1996	37.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	36
	1996	63
Licensed child care capacity	1993	40
	1997	50
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	13.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	25.1%
	1996	16.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	58.6%
	1996	51.8%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	38.7%
	1996	59.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	59.3%
	1996	81.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	61
	1996	120
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	32.0
	1995	78.8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

St. Charles County

- County Seat - St. Charles
- Composite County Rank **2**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	5,166	5,768	16.3%	13.1%	✔	35.6%	2
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	363	358	9.7%	9.0%	✔	19.1%	4
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	934	1,034	5.0%	5.5%	✘	7.5%	18
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	120	96	6.5	5.1	✔	8.0	26
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	59	53	23.9	18.3	✔	30.2	18
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	548	164*	8.0	2.1	✔	12.3	2
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	107	55	1.6	0.7	✔	4.8	2
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	496	606	4.9%	4.9%	N/C	6.8%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	249	283	34.8	32.0	✔	53.6	12
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	44	51	61.6	62.4	✘	87.3	28

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

No Change ***N/C***

High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✘

Low birthweight infants
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	68,278
	1996	77,533
Children as percent of total population	1992	30.3%
	1996	30.4%
Minority children	1992	5.9%
	1996	6.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	5.9%
	1993	7.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.8%
	1990	12.5%
Per capita income	1992	$21,878
	1995	$22,865
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$22,639
	1995	$23,929
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.1%
	1990	63.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.9%
	1996	3.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.8%
	1996	42.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	439
	1996	821
Licensed child care capacity	1993	5,553
	1997	6,829
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	50.5%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	3.7%
	1996	3.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	11.1%
	1996	9.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	6.9%
	1996	10.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	48.8%
	1996	76.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	456
	1996	416
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	65.1
	1995	41.6

**Only children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

St. Clair County

▶ County Seat - Osceola

▶ Composite County Rank **39**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	647	796	47.6%	50.9%	✗	35.6%	96
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	32	25	30.5%	23.4%	✓	19.1%	70
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	30	26	6.2%	5.4%	✓	7.5%	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	5	3	10.3	6.2	✓	8.0	42
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	3	13.3	38.3	✗	30.2	75
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	38	10	19.0	4.7	✓	12.3	9
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	3	7.5	1.4	✓	4.8	8
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	17	15	3.6%	3.0%	✓	6.8%	17
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	25	24	98.4	81.1	✓	53.6	97
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	0	5	0.0	170.0	✗	87.3	102

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,997
	1996	2,145
Children as percent of total population	1992	23.5%
	1996	23.6%
Minority children	1992	1.5%
	1996	1.4%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	25.1%
	1993	25.3%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.3%
	1990	14.6%
Per capita income	1992	$14,319
	1995	$14,045
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,509
	1995	$14,304
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	54.2%
	1990	62.5%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.3%
	1996	6.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	36.2%
	1996	39.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	25
	1996	27
Licensed child care capacity	1993	75
	1997	40
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	14.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	13.7%
	1996	10.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	38.5%
	1996	37.8%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	23.5%
	1996	41.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	69.2%
	1996	95.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	30
	1996	52
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	32.5
	1995	48.8

St. Francois County

- County Seat - Farmington
- Composite County Rank **77**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	3,288	4,064	38.8%	39.8%	✗	35.6%	63
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	205	149	32.0%	23.2%	✓	19.1%	69
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	224	242	7.0%	7.5%	✗	7.5%	89
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	23	28	7.1	8.7	✗	8.0	77
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	14	18	29.3	34.9	✗	30.2	64
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	259	276	20.2	19.9	✓	12.3	103
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	49	53	3.8	3.8	N/C	4.8	45
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	124	131	4.5%	4.5%	N/C	6.8%	43
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	113	124	67.2	63.4	✓	53.6	63
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	12	20	67.8	107.1	✗	87.3	74

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Probable cause child abuse
Births to teens

No Change N/C

Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	12,851
	1996	13,847
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.7%
	1996	25.7%
Minority children	1992	2.0%
	1996	2.0%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	20.4%
	1993	23.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.7%
	1990	18.6%
Per capita income	1992	$14,271
	1995	$15,166
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$16,279
	1995	$17,838
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	45.8%
	1990	56.0%
Adult unemployment	1992	9.7%
	1996	7.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	42.8%
	1996	39.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	204
	1996	253
Licensed child care capacity	1993	758
	1997	1,120
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	55.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	14.7%
	1996	11.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	38.6%
	1996	35.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	24.8%
	1996	37.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	46.8%
	1996	77.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	184
	1996	423
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	83.2
	1995	22.1

St. Louis City

- County Seat - St. Louis
- Composite County Rank **115**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	33,512	37,474	82.0%	89.8%	✗	35.6%	115
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	2,972	1,953	38.2%	33.6%	✓	19.1%	104
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	4,599	4,033	11.3%	12.0%	✗	7.5%	115
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	589	419	14.4	12.4	✓	8.0	105
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	211	156	53.1	42.4	✓	30.2	87
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	2,607	2,573*	26.6	28.6	✗	12.3	112
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1,096	1,401	11.2	15.6	✗	4.8	114
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	1,934	2,182	22.7%	24.9%	✗	6.8%	115
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1,844	1,235	151.6	100.6	✓	53.6	110
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	154	294	111.9	243.6	✗	87.3	106

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	98,170
	1996	89,928
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.5%
	1996	25.6%
Minority children	1992	66.2%
	1996	67.7%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	39.0%
	1993	50.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	37.6%
	1990	42.6%
Per capita income	1992	$20,887
	1995	$22,809
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$28,619
	1995	$31,099
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	53.4%
	1990	61.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.3%
	1996	7.5%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	39.8%
	1996	31.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	3,357
	1996	4,842
Licensed child care capacity	1993	8,812
	1997	11,059
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	43.2%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	42.9%
	1996	45.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	70.0%
	1996	71.4%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	53.2%
	1996	79.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	25.6%
	1996	50.4%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	1,471
	1996	1,559
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	164.1
	1995	197.2

*962 children were assigned to Family Assessments.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

St. Louis County

▶ County Seat - Clayton

▶ Composite County Rank **13**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	35,155	42,351	28.1%	28.5%	✗	35.6%	17
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	1,612	1,342	11.4%	10.3%	✓	19.1%	7
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	4,645	4,959	6.5%	7.2%	✗	7.5%	78
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	624	473	8.7	6.9	✓	8.0	50
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	192	230	20.1	23.6	✗	30.2	30
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1,666	1,473*	6.7	5.9	✓	12.3	19
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	558	644	2.3	2.6	✗	4.8	29
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	2,124	1,901	5.2%	4.4%	✓	6.8%	40
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	1,236	1,106	41.4	34.4	✓	53.6	15
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	184	185	55.7	58.7	✗	87.3	26

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	247,687
	1996	249,628
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.8%
	1996	24.9%
Minority children	1992	24.4%
	1996	24.9%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	7.5%
	1993	8.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	13.6%
	1990	16.9%
Per capita income	1992	$29,942
	1995	$31,634
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$26,823
	1995	$29,952
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.8%
	1990	65.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.5%
	1996	3.4%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.4%
	1996	38.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	2,184
	1996	3,171
Licensed child care capacity	1993	19,908
	1997	23,803
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	46.1%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.2%
	1996	7.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	14.6%
	1996	15.9%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	10.5%
	1996	18.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	33.0%
	1996	90.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	1,275
	1996	1,494
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	107.2
	1995	76.7

**450 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

Ste. Genevieve County

- County Seat - Ste. Genevieve
- Composite County Rank **12**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	610	748	32.6%	34.3%	✗	35.6%	40
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	37	36	19.5%	18.8%	✓	19.1%	41
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	48	47	4.4%	4.9%	✗	7.5%	7
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	14	3	12.7	3.1	✓	8.0	15
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	4	17.2	22.0	✗	30.2	25
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	18	42	4.0	8.8	✗	12.3	37
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	2	12	0.4	2.5	✗	4.8	25
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	29	38	4.7%	5.3%	✗	6.8%	64
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	26	21	49.8	35.3	✓	53.6	18
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	6	86.4	103.8	✗	87.3	71

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,555
	1996	4,768
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.1%
	1996	28.2%
Minority children	1992	1.2%
	1996	1.2%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	14.6%
	1993	12.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	6.7%
	1990	11.7%
Per capita income	1992	$16,108
	1995	$17,338
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,520
	1995	$20,075
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	53.3%
	1990	67.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.9%
	1996	4.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	42.2%
	1996	39.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	21
	1996	30
Licensed child care capacity	1993	169
	1997	357
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	52.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.8%
	1996	4.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	18.4%
	1996	17.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	12.2%
	1996	19.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	79.6%
	1996	90.8%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	41
	1996	82
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	74.1
	1995	263.0

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Saline County

- County Seat - Marshall
- Composite County Rank **89**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,535	1,618	43.8%	41.0%	✓	35.6%	69
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	79	66	26.9%	23.7%	✓	19.1%	71
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	113	119	7.3%	8.2%	✗	7.5%	100
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	17	11	11.0	7.6	✓	8.0	55
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	11	12	47.8	53.4	✗	30.2	101
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	101	102	17.4	17.6	✗	12.3	95
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	47	31	8.1	5.3	✓	4.8	72
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	51	64	4.5%	5.2%	✗	6.8%	62
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	53	58	69.7	70.8	✗	53.6	80
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	9	77.8	106.6	✗	87.3	73

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	5,788
	1996	5,807
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.3%
	1996	25.4%
Minority children	1992	10.0%
	1996	10.2%

ECONOMIC

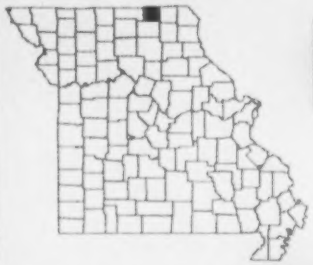
School aged children in poverty	1990	16.4%
	1993	20.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.8%
	1990	18.5%
Per capita income	1992	$17,797
	1995	$18,715
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,741
	1995	$17,788
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	56.3%
	1990	76.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.1%
	1996	4.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	45.1%
	1996	40.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	35
	1996	107
Licensed child care capacity	1993	160
	1997	280
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	21.9%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	11.3%
	1996	7.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	32.4%
	1996	26.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	22.0%
	1996	32.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	71.2%
	1996	95.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	131
	1996	186
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	87.2
	1995	101.6



Schuyler County

- County Seat - Lancaster
- Composite County Rank **32**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	308	379	43.6%	45.6%	✗	35.6%	88
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	11	4	20.8%	8.3%	✓	19.1%	2
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	21	17	7.7%	6.7%	✓	7.5%	63
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	2	2	7.3	7.9	✗	8.0	60
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	0	48.6	0.0	✓	30.2	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	31	11	29.7	10.0	✓	12.3	48
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	7	8	6.7	7.3	✗	4.8	92
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	3	11	1.6%	4.9%	✗	6.8%	53
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	2	71.4	13.5	✓	53.6	3
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	2	139.4	138.9	✓	87.3	91

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,043
	1996	1,097
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.8%
	1996	24.9%
Minority children	1992	2.0%
	1996	2.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	24.4%
	1993	21.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.6%
	1990	16.5%
Per capita income	1992	$13,745
	1995	$13,466
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,788
	1995	$13,919
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	48.3%
	1990	71.7%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.0%
	1996	4.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	34.6%
	1996	47.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	25
	1996	23
Licensed child care capacity	1993	112
	1997	162
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	85.5%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.5%
	1996	7.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	26.8%
	1996	28.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	18.1%
	1996	34.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	50.0%
	1996	100.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	26
	1996	35
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	23.7
	1995	78.7

Scotland County

- County Seat - Memphis
- Composite County Rank **67**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	263	263	35.9%	32.2%	✓	35.6%	29
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	31	40	54.4%	55.6%	✗	19.1%	115
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	12	20	3.7%	5.9%	✗	7.5%	31
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	2	3	6.2	8.8	✗	8.0	79
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	2	124.8	42.1	✓	30.2	85
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	10	13	8.2	10.6	✗	12.3	53
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	4	6	3.3	4.9	✗	4.8	66
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	7	3	3.9%	1.3%	✓	6.8%	1
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	5	5	36.8	34.7	✓	53.6	16
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	4	126.4	267.4	✗	87.3	111

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,223
	1996	1,228
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.5%
	1996	25.6%
Minority children	1992	0.8%
	1996	0.8%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	34.5%
	1993	27.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.2%
	1990	11.8%
Per capita income	1992	$16,376
	1995	$14,212
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,359
	1995	$13,987
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	37.8%
	1990	62.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.3%
	1996	5.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.8%
	1996	45.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	22
	1996	27
Licensed child care capacity	1993	50
	1997	70
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	32.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.7%
	1996	4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	28.7%
	1996	21.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	17.8%
	1996	31.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	60.5%
	1996	91.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	24
	1996	35
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	36.9
	1995	58.9

Scott County

- County Seat - Benton
- Composite County Rank **82**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	2,602	3,300	38.5%	42.5%	✗	35.6%	76
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	184	157	29.3%	26.7%	✓	19.1%	82
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	273	245	8.7%	8.5%	✓	7.5%	103
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	40	25	12.8	8.6	✓	8.0	75
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	16	20	36.6	45.0	✗	30.2	91
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	159	155	14.0	13.4	✓	12.3	71
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	44	36	3.9	3.1	✓	4.8	37
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	79	108	3.5%	4.8%	✗	6.8%	50
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	121	111	83.6	69.7	✓	53.6	74
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	13	32.4	85.4	✗	87.3	56

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	11,336
	1996	11,546
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.6%
	1996	28.7%
Minority children	1992	17.4%
	1996	17.8%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	20.4%
	1993	25.0%
Children in single parent families	1980	17.0%
	1990	21.5%
Per capita income	1992	$16,511
	1995	$17,538
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,900
	1995	$19,511
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	49.7%
	1990	60.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.3%
	1996	6.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	39.8%
	1996	33.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	250
	1996	466
Licensed child care capacity	1993	667
	1997	1,224
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	58.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	17.9%
	1996	12.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	40.0%
	1996	36.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	28.6%
	1996	42.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	37.8%
	1996	84.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	305
	1996	382
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	46.2
	1995	138.8

Shannon County

- County Seat - Eminence
- Composite County Rank **109**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	532	604	67.0%	65.2%	✓	35.6%	113
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	34	31	28.3%	34.4%	✗	19.1%	105
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	34	45	5.9%	9.0%	✗	7.5%	108
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3	5	5.2	10.0	✗	8.0	94
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	2	2	25.5	24.3	✓	30.2	31
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	46	28	22.0	13.0	✓	12.3	67
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	31	17	14.8	7.9	✓	4.8	101
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	11	15	5.1%	5.6%	✗	6.8%	72
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	27	23	111.1	83.9	✓	53.6	103
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	4	185.3	145.3	✓	87.3	95

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,091
	1996	2,152
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.8%
	1996	26.9%
Minority children	1992	1.4%
	1996	1.4%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	28.8%
	1993	32.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.6%
	1990	13.9%
Per capita income	1992	$11,434
	1995	$12,219
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,637
	1995	$14,527
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	56.2%
	1990	64.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.5%
	1996	6.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	36.3%
	1996	30.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	3
	1996	21
Licensed child care capacity	1993	0
	1997	40
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	11.5%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	16.1%
	1996	12.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	46.9%
	1996	47.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	31.5%
	1996	51.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	30.2%
	1996	92.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	37
	1996	48
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	32.6
	1995	16.4

Shelby County

- County Seat - Shelbyville
- Composite County Rank **15**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	423	440	35.5%	34.0%	✓	35.6%	39
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	10	15	11.0%	16.5%	✗	19.1%	27
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	19	23	4.1%	5.2%	✗	7.5%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	2	0	4.3	0.0	✓	8.0	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	3	1	43.0	14.4	✓	30.2	12
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	18	13	10.0	7.3	✓	12.3	25
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	14	10	7.8	5.6	✓	4.8	76
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	9	14	2.4%	3.2%	✗	6.8%	20
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	15	42.9	67.0	✗	53.6	69
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	1	45.2	47.8	✗	87.3	16

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,794
	1996	1,774
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.0%
	1996	26.1%
Minority children	1992	2.2%
	1996	2.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	21.9%
	1993	20.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	9.4%
	1990	14.1%
Per capita income	1992	$17,368
	1995	$16,895
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,285
	1995	$16,568
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	53.1%
	1990	65.3%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.7%
	1996	3.5%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	42.4%
	1996	44.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	17
	1996	25
Licensed child care capacity	1993	128
	1997	179
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	56.2%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	7.8%
	1996	5.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	24.5%
	1996	24.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	16.7%
	1996	30.0%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	91.7%
	1996	90.3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	27
	1996	42
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	66.9
	1995	49.0

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Stoddard County

- County Seat - Bloomfield
- Composite County Rank **59**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,814	2,239	35.9%	39.2%	✗	35.6%	60
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	97	77	28.4%	24.8%	✓	19.1%	75
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	116	108	6.5%	6.6%	✗	7.5%	61
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	18	13	10.1	8.0	✓	8.0	64
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	8	21.7	28.5	✗	30.2	43
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	29	73	4.0	9.8	✗	12.3	46
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	18	56	2.5	7.5	✗	4.8	97
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	83	82	5.3%	4.8%	✓	6.8%	50
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	57	48	58.9	44.9	✓	53.6	35
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	7	53.9	63.7	✗	87.3	30

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Infant mortality
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	7,297
	1996	7,473
Children as percent of total population	1992	25.2%
	1996	25.2%
Minority children	1992	3.6%
	1996	3.7%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	23.6%
	1993	24.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.7%
	1990	16.6%
Per capita income	1992	$15,706
	1995	$16,258
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,831
	1995	$17,141
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.7%
	1990	62.0%
Adult unemployment	1992	10.2%
	1996	10.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	41.3%
	1996	36.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	94
	1996	83
Licensed child care capacity	1993	373
	1997	498
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	43.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	13.1%
	1996	9.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	36.3%
	1996	31.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	22.9%
	1996	36.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	84.7%
	1996	78.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	101
	1996	169
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	32.6
	1995	56.2

Stone County

- County Seat - Galena
- Composite County Rank **70**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,349	1,771	44.3%	43.2%	✓	35.6%	80
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	56	66	22.9%	21.9%	✓	19.1%	60
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	74	114	6.8%	8.0%	✗	7.5%	94
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	8	11	7.4	7.7	✗	8.0	57
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	6	32.2	30.8	✓	30.2	54
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	58	53	12.9	9.4	✓	12.3	42
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	12	3.3	2.1	✓	4.8	17
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	43	101	4.5%	8.3%	✗	6.8%	99
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	46	46	75.5	56.7	✓	53.6	54
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	0	6	0.0	61.9	✗	87.3	51

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,498
	1996	5,620
Children as percent of total population	1992	21.6%
	1996	21.7%
Minority children	1992	3.0%
	1996	3.0%

ECONOMIC

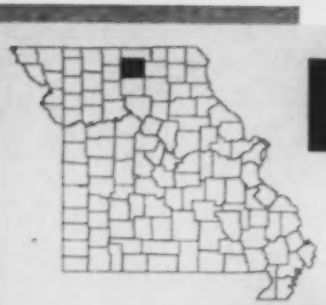
School aged children in poverty	1990	18.8%
	1993	17.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	7.8%
	1990	13.1%
Per capita income	1992	$18,580
	1995	$18,527
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,082
	1995	$16,607
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	43.1%
	1990	64.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.7%
	1996	11.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	48.7%
	1996	47.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	51
	1996	28
Licensed child care capacity	1993	255
	1997	417
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	33.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.2%
	1996	7.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	32.9%
	1996	30.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	19.3%
	1996	38.8%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	50.0%
	1996	90.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	58
	1996	99
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	41.9
	1995	38.3



Sullivan County

- County Seat - Milan
- Composite County Rank **104**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	338	445	39.4%	44.8%	✗	35.6%	85
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	21	31	31.3%	27.4%	✓	19.1%	85
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	15	38	4.2%	9.5%	✗	7.5%	110
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	3	2	8.5	5.0	✓	8.0	24
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	1	18.5	18.4	✓	30.2	19
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	15	18	10.8	12.3	✗	12.3	62
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	4	20	2.9	13.7	✗	4.8	112
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	8	15	2.9%	5.0%	✗	6.8%	59
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	9	22	50.3	110.6	✗	53.6	111
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	0	3	0.0	151.7	✗	87.3	99

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	1,389
	1996	1,460
Children as percent of total population	1992	22.0%
	1996	22.1%
Minority children	1992	1.7%
	1996	1.7%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	21.4%
	1993	20.8%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.7%
	1990	13.8%
Per capita income	1992	$14,009
	1995	$15,113
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,668
	1995	$17,174
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	57.0%
	1990	68.1%
Adult unemployment	1992	3.5%
	1996	4.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	45.1%
	1996	40.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	4
	1996	16
Licensed child care capacity	1993	20
	1997	60
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	22.3%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	8.6%
	1996	6.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	23.5%
	1996	29.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	17.6%
	1996	37.1%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	54.8%
	1996	97.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	22
	1996	41
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	31.3
	1995	49.6

Taney County

▶ County Seat - Forsyth

▶ Composite County Rank **91**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,571	2,138	39.0%	38.7%	✔	35.6%	56
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	68	85	19.7%	17.5%	✔	19.1%	31
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	68	147	4.7%	7.0%	✘	7.5%	76
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	16	20	11.1	9.6	✔	8.0	90
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	4	9	19.7	36.1	✘	30.2	67
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	177	139	30.6	19.9	✔	12.3	103
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	72	57	12.5	8.2	✔	4.8	102
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	53	100	4.4%	6.9%	✘	6.8%	92
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	62	63	74.3	59.6	✔	53.6	58
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	12	5	134.6	48.5	✔	87.3	17

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	5,777
	1996	6,968
Children as percent of total population	1992	20.9%
	1996	20.9%
Minority children	1992	3.0%
	1996	3.1%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	18.0%
	1993	16.4%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.2%
	1990	15.7%
Per capita income	1992	$18,724
	1995	$19,865
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,280
	1995	$17,406
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	58.1%
	1990	63.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	8.9%
	1996	9.2%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.6%
	1996	51.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	64
	1996	48
Licensed child care capacity	1993	528
	1997	571
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	34.4%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	5.0%
	1996	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	28.9%
	1996	31.7%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	15.7%
	1996	39.9%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	70.1%
	1996	92.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	92
	1996	180
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	61.1
	1995	73.2

Texas County

- County Seat - Houston
- Composite County Rank **83**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,896	2,241	46.3%	50.0%	✗	35.6%	94
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	68	67	26.6%	26.5%	✓	19.1%	81
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	69	76	5.2%	5.6%	✗	7.5%	22
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	8	13	6.0	9.6	✗	8.0	90
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	7	31.1	30.0	✓	30.2	48
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	71	59*	12.0	9.7	✓	12.3	44
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	40	58	6.8	9.5	✗	4.8	106
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	58	52	4.4%	3.6%	✓	6.8%	21
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	41	54	57.9	70.3	✗	53.6	76
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	7	8	91.2	104.9	✗	87.3	72

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	5,917
	1996	6,100
Children as percent of total population	1992	27.1%
	1996	27.2%
Minority children	1992	2.1%
	1996	2.2%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	27.7%
	1993	27.2%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.0%
	1990	16.6%
Per capita income	1992	$12,363
	1995	$12,746
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$14,337
	1995	$15,712
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.9%
	1990	57.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	10.0%
	1996	11.5%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	39.3%
	1996	32.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	45
	1996	54
Licensed child care capacity	1993	150
	1997	180
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	21.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	11.7%
	1996	11.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	34.0%
	1996	33.7%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	22.3%
	1996	42.6%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	53.1%
	1996	72.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	67
	1996	160
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	36.1
	1995	67.5

**290 children were assigned to Family Assessments*

Vernon County

- County Seat - Nevada
- Composite County Rank **110**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,151	1,414	37.3%	40.6%	✗	35.6%	66
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	45	56	21.0%	19.5%	✓	19.1%	44
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	90	99	6.9%	8.1%	✗	7.5%	98
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	12	18	9.2	14.7	✗	8.0	109
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	11	0	56.6	0.0	✓	30.2	1
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	109	229	22.1	45.0	✗	12.3	115
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	18	37	3.6	7.3	✗	4.8	92
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	64	53	7.7%	5.4%	✓	6.8%	65
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	37	58	49.4	70.7	✗	53.6	79
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	9	7	119.2	95.8	✓	87.3	60

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,939
	1996	5,088
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.3%
	1996	26.4%
Minority children	1992	2.7%
	1996	2.7%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	22.4%
	1993	22.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	12.8%
	1990	17.4%
Per capita income	1992	$16,014
	1995	$16,566
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,318
	1995	$18,408
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	63.0%
	1990	62.4%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.1%
	1996	4.6%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.6%
	1996	36.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	57
	1996	43
Licensed child care capacity	1993	324
	1997	380
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	49.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	10.7%
	1996	7.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	33.5%
	1996	30.3%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	21.8%
	1996	39.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	82.1%
	1996	92.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	197
	1996	303
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	62.6
	1995	110.9

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Warren County

- County Seat - Warrenton
- Composite County Rank **63**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	785	1,030	28.0%	29.8%	✗	35.6%	21
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	62	60	19.4%	19.5%	✗	19.1%	44
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	105	92	6.7%	6.0%	✓	7.5%	35
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	18	13	11.4	8.5	✓	8.0	72
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	6	4	28.1	16.2	✓	30.2	14
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	83	74	14.2	11.4	✓	12.3	57
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	32	29	5.5	4.5	✓	4.8	60
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	53	86	6.3%	9.4%	✗	6.8%	107
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	38	54	63.0	73.4	✗	53.6	85
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	5	126.7	71.0	✓	87.3	40

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
High school dropouts
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	5,853
	1996	6,498
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.3%
	1996	28.4%
Minority children	1992	5.7%
	1996	5.8%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	15.9%
	1993	14.7%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.2%
	1990	13.2%
Per capita income	1992	$17,155
	1995	$17,661
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$17,144
	1995	$18,660
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	52.3%
	1990	66.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	6.8%
	1996	4.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	44.9%
	1996	41.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	21
	1996	42
Licensed child care capacity	1993	127
	1997	192
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	14.8%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	6.1%
	1996	4.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	21.5%
	1996	17.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	13.8%
	1996	21.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	55.8%
	1996	77.1%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	60
	1996	98
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	59.8
	1995	80.9

Washington County

- County Seat - Potosi
- Composite County Rank **86**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,866	2,089	54.2%	52.1%	✔	35.6%	98
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	132	110	42.9%	36.8%	✔	19.1%	109
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	109	84	7.3%	5.7%	✔	7.5%	25
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	23	15	15.3	10.3	✔	8.0	97
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	12	8	51.5	32.1	✔	30.2	57
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	92	30*	14.7	4.5	✔	12.3	7
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	29	17	4.6	2.5	✔	4.8	25
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	107	65	10.8%	5.9%	✔	6.8%	76
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	89	81	112.1	88.0	✔	53.6	107
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	12	9	139.5	99.8	✔	87.3	68

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

- Free/reduced lunch enrollees
- Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths
- Probable cause child abuse
- Out-of-home placement entries
- High school dropouts
- Births to teens
- Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	6,255
	1996	6,728
Children as percent of total population	1992	30.1%
	1996	30.2%
Minority children	1992	2.1%
	1996	2.1%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	34.3%
	1993	31.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.7%
	1990	18.3%
Per capita income	1992	$12,013
	1995	$12,668
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,879
	1995	$17,183
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	38.6%
	1990	53.1%
Adult unemployment	1992	12.9%
	1996	10.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	39.1%
	1996	36.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	100
	1996	174
Licensed child care capacity	1993	148
	1997	180
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	22.7%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	23.5%
	1996	15.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	51.3%
	1996	44.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	34.3%
	1996	47.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	59.9%
	1996	84.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	76
	1996	148
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	78.7
	1995	47.2

**500 children were assigned to Family Assessments.*

Wayne County

- County Seat - Greenville
- Composite County Rank **111**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,151	1,318	61.6%	61.4%	✔	35.6%	110
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	59	47	39.9%	29.9%	✔	19.1%	95
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	42	66	5.6%	8.9%	✘	7.5%	106
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	7	11	9.3	14.9	✘	8.0	110
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	8	76.1	69.8	✔	30.2	108
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	12	47	4.1	15.3	✘	12.3	81
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	5	27	1.7	8.8	✘	4.8	105
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	38	40	7.3%	6.7%	✔	6.8%	89
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	38	33	98.2	75.2	✔	53.6	87
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	3	195.0	70.5	✔	87.3	38

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✘

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	2,903
	1996	3,081
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.0%
	1996	24.1%
Minority children	1992	1.2%
	1996	1.2%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	37.4%
	1993	37.5%
Children in single parent families	1980	11.9%
	1990	17.9%
Per capita income	1992	$11,878
	1995	$12,179
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$12,745
	1995	$13,858
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	47.5%
	1990	56.8%
Adult unemployment	1992	14.8%
	1996	13.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	35.7%
	1996	30.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	30
	1996	46
Licensed child care capacity	1993	90
	1997	116
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	22.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	20.5%
	1996	17.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	53.0%
	1996	52.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	35.9%
	1996	61.3%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	80.8%
	1996	86.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	39
	1996	98
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	37.6
	1995	36.4

Webster County

- County Seat - Marshfield
- Composite County Rank **51**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,290	1,504	34.1%	35.4%	✗	35.6%	44
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	106	136	27.7%	30.4%	✗	19.1%	97
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	104	126	5.9%	6.3%	✗	7.5%	47
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	23	11	13.1	5.5	✓	8.0	31
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	24	13	91.2	44.2	✓	30.2	90
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	52	106	7.4	13.3	✗	12.3	70
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	17	21	2.4	2.6	✗	4.8	29
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	50	79	4.4%	6.7%	✗	6.8%	89
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	52	52	65.3	54.4	✓	53.6	50
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	9	11	102.4	116.4	✗	87.3	80

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	7,032
	1996	7,981
Children as percent of total population	1992	26.8%
	1996	28.9%
Minority children	1992	2.3%
	1996	2.3%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	23.1%
	1993	20.9%
Children in single parent families	1980	8.0%
	1990	12.9%
Per capita income	1992	$14,134
	1995	$14,754
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$15,008
	1995	$16,870
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	41.9%
	1990	56.9%
Adult unemployment	1992	5.9%
	1996	4.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	54.4%
	1996	46.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	38
	1996	78
Licensed child care capacity	1993	194
	1997	180
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	15.6%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	5.7%
	1996	5.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	25.2%
	1996	21.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	14.4%
	1996	25.7%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	50.7%
	1996	90.7%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	60
	1996	135
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	47.3
	1995	45.5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Worth County

- County Seat - Grant City
- Composite County Rank **94**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	231	230	51.8%	46.0%	✔	35.6%	89
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	4	7	14.3%	29.2%	✘	19.1%	92
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	6	7	4.1%	5.4%	✘	7.5%	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	1	1	6.9	7.7	✘	8.0	57
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	1	42.2	43.4	✘	30.2	88
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	11	10	18.8	17.8	✔	12.3	97
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	10	4	17.1	7.1	✔	4.8	90
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	0	3	0.0%	1.9%	✘	6.8%	6
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	3	7	50.8	118.6	✘	53.6	114
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	1	1	143.5	148.4	✘	87.3	96

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✔

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✘

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	586
	1996	563
Children as percent of total population	1992	24.4%
	1996	24.5%
Minority children	1992	1.4%
	1996	1.4%

ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	28.7%
	1993	26.6%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.1%
	1990	11.9%
Per capita income	1992	$14,985
	1995	$15,868
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$11,764
	1995	$12,827
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	44.3%
	1990	45.2%
Adult unemployment	1992	4.6%
	1996	5.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	40.2%
	1996	51.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	8
	1996	20
Licensed child care capacity	1993	10
	1997	60
Percent licensed child care need met	1997	**
Children receiving AFDC	1992	9.9%
	1996	7.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	43.7%
	1996	35.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	25.9%
	1996	42.5%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	76.2%
	1996	93.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	10
	1996	12
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	104.7
	1995	54.3

***Rates are unstable due to small numbers*

Wright County

- County Seat - Hartville
- Composite County Rank **97**

Outcome Measures	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1992/1996	1,740	2,146	51.3%	54.1%	✗	35.6%	101
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1992/1996	67	69	28.6%	27.6%	✓	19.1%	87
Low birthweight infants 1987-91/1992-96	61	92	5.2%	7.8%	✗	7.5%	92
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1987-91/1992-96	9	8	7.7	6.8	✓	8.0	48
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	5	7	27.4	35.0	✗	30.2	65
Probable cause child abuse (per 1,000) 1992/1996	162	105	33.5	19.3	✓	12.3	100
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1992/1996	32	12	6.6	2.2	✓	4.8	18
Annual high school dropouts 1992/1996	66	64	6.6%	5.4%	✓	6.8%	65
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1992/1996	60	55	111.1	82.7	✓	53.6	100
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1987-91/1992-96	8	7	134.9	111.0	✓	87.3	75

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Probable cause child abuse
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths

▶ DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1992	4,833
	1996	5,444
Children as percent of total population	1992	28.3%
	1996	28.4%
Minority children	1992	2.3%
	1996	2.3%

▶ ECONOMIC

School aged children in poverty	1990	32.3%
	1993	28.1%
Children in single parent families	1980	10.3%
	1990	16.1%
Per capita income	1992	$12,706
	1995	$12,145
Annual wage/salary pay	1992	$13,864
	1995	$15,541
Working women with youngest child under 6	1980	40.9%
	1990	56.6%
Adult unemployment	1992	7.7%
	1996	11.4%

▶ FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1992	46.2%
	1996	42.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1992	42
	1996	52
Licensed child care capacity	1993	128
	1997	238
Percent licensed child care need met	____	____
	1997	34.0%
Children receiving AFDC	1992	11.9%
	1996	8.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1992	35.9%
	1996	33.0%

▶ HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid	1992	23.2%
	1996	40.4%
Public clinic immunization rate	1994	75.9%
	1996	83.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1994	81
	1996	117
Juvenile law violation referral rate	1992	21.3
	1995	42.6

Appendix 1: Raw Data

County	Total Population 1996	Minority Under 18 1992	Minority Under 18 1996	School Age Children in Poverty 1990	School Age Children in Poverty 1993	Children in One Parent Families 1980	Children in One Parent Families 1990	Number of Women in Workforce Youngest Child <6 1980	Number of Women in Workforce Youngest Child <6 1990	Total Paying Child Support Cases 1992	Total Paying Child Support Cases 1996
Adair	24,501	180	184	683	678	705	830	722	798	445	631
Andrew	15,270	92	97	453	423	304	478	396	537	272	383
Atchison	7,291	78	81	257	243	220	247	201	179	83	165
Audrain	23,385	677	689	882	906	836	1,020	774	896	732	1,143
Barry	32,325	236	272	1,066	1,250	633	1,050	664	921	509	861
Barton	11,829	95	99	344	390	277	400	297	474	202	298
Bates	15,608	126	133	636	745	381	583	386	465	284	423
Benton	16,050	61	69	569	606	274	435	299	342	220	323
Bollinger	11,361	69	75	426	479	246	316	289	341	186	354
Boone	125,676	4,463	4,893	2,334	2,825	3,586	5,311	3,491	4,790	2,164	3,116
Buchanan	82,066	1,957	1,971	3,074	3,480	3,743	4,716	2,757	3,254	2,671	4,272
Butler	40,217	1,093	1,136	2,363	2,443	1,746	2,144	1,173	1,373	1,078	1,477
Caldwell	8,589	42	44	372	357	173	294	243	272	157	233
Callaway	36,036	609	668	815	1,004	967	1,398	1,220	1,440	583	822
Camden	32,552	166	192	730	924	457	893	517	869	402	713
Cape Girardeau	65,719	1,605	1,697	1,354	1,611	1,738	2,429	2,034	2,544	1,230	1,894
Carroll	10,273	123	122	377	426	317	461	339	356	341	394
Carter	6,187	28	31	336	383	159	271	184	138	152	199
Cass	75,665	979	1,126	1,404	1,718	1,499	2,690	1,673	2,513	1,063	1,502
Cedar	13,012	64	70	611	593	320	480	347	405	199	346
Chariton	8,818	124	126	325	300	209	260	318	371	159	208
Christian	44,871	256	325	724	1,081	722	1,313	805	1,453	561	892
Clark	7,499	17	18	397	345	280	299	278	306	256	308
Clay	170,447	3,275	3,605	1,974	2,848	4,868	6,153	4,496	6,858	3,266	4,128
Clinton	18,115	266	289	512	507	467	605	367	574	334	489
Cole	68,185	1,374	1,463	968	1,319	1,853	2,421	2,365	3,031	1,012	1,565
Cooper	15,947	442	477	388	444	408	518	463	582	262	419
Crawford	21,754	72	80	685	918	554	766	602	663	478	715
Dade	7,919	80	86	217	296	145	229	208	270	83	140
Dallas	14,728	76	86	701	706	329	471	283	410	213	328
Daviess	7,814	46	47	438	396	172	183	195	263	128	193
DeKalb	11,037	77	87	289	270	237	234	221	345	86	191
Dent	14,054	98	103	890	777	403	537	431	367	358	483
Douglas	12,235	81	85	739	688	312	409	452	401	219	333
Dunklin	32,991	1,545	1,584	2,512	2,537	2,056	2,152	1,094	934	1,404	2,136
Franklin	89,485	644	708	1,707	2,453	2,159	3,137	2,353	3,715	1,511	2,126
Gasconade	14,615	28	30	269	349	306	450	403	641	214	323
Gentry	6,887	32	33	280	227	128	230	257	261	102	135
Greene	223,873	2,920	3,105	4,815	7,449	6,911	8,693	5,197	7,081	4,640	6,141
Grundy	10,238	70	70	371	389	290	377	374	255	234	333
Harrison	8,317	42	42	383	372	244	253	274	360	157	219
Henry	21,051	252	267	902	894	577	814	573	689	510	701
Hickory	8,493	32	37	328	341	131	209	116	175	123	194
Holt	5,658	21	21	258	221	158	168	112	267	83	116
Howard	9,708	272	277	289	314	332	366	269	385	144	245
Howell	34,972	225	248	1,914	1,951	881	1,497	941	1,156	746	1,092
Iron	10,931	58	61	468	608	298	457	285	344	258	372
Jackson	646,341	59,447	62,102	19,373	30,392	36,915	42,437	20,758	26,402	14,922	20,696
Jasper	97,965	1,391	1,516	2,838	3,697	3,370	4,454	2,435	3,236	2,413	3,905
Jefferson	188,863	1,423	1,549	3,125	4,513	4,540	7,449	5,333	8,051	3,177	4,212
Johnson	46,491	1,371	1,487	889	1,182	899	1,472	1,344	1,582	718	978
Knox	4,309	16	16	191	190	100	136	177	138	56	128
Laclede	29,804	194	213	906	1,159	832	1,115	687	1,114	632	1,004
Lafayette	32,259	506	537	1,015	1,060	762	1,246	896	1,177	526	889
Lawrence	32,396	243	262	1,085	1,181	906	1,306	914	1,074	754	1,078
Lewis	10,121	143	145	345	346	280	380	370	380	158	298
Lincoln	34,119	388	447	869	996	550	1,135	601	1,190	368	634

County	Children Receiving AFDC 1992	Children Receiving AFDC 1996	Children Receiving Food Stamps 1992	Children Receiving Food Stamps 1996	Children Enrolled in Medicaid 1992	Children Enrolled in Medicaid 1996	Juvenile Law Violation Referrals 1992	Juvenile Law Violation Referrals 1995
Adair	385	264	1,144	1,074	828	1,411	235	68
Andrew	245	182	765	668	468	790	85	63
Atchison	125	63	457	361	270	483	28	14
Audrain	567	429	1,585	1,454	1,089	1,861	205	241
Barry	737	755	2,337	2,752	1,378	3,255	170	220
Barton	233	208	793	799	483	1,036	72	50
Bates	388	327	1,311	1,145	803	1,525	168	162
Benton	370	367	1,160	1,238	711	1,485	28	40
Bollinger	251	199	859	895	567	1,048	26	35
Boone	2,432	2,299	6,143	6,627	4,465	8,082	1,037	1,548
Buchanan	3,020	2,494	6,999	7,090	4,910	8,445	780	856
Butler	1,923	1,249	4,634	4,016	3,119	4,738	377	489
Caldwell	184	137	676	625	406	772	24	23
Callaway	629	580	2,022	2,061	1,303	2,679	161	229
Camden	485	444	1,793	1,857	1,037	2,256	209	177
Cape Girardeau	1,234	1,060	3,400	3,528	2,270	3,977	581	810
Carroll	295	235	874	742	552	982	100	80
Carter	327	228	779	766	543	913	24	16
Cass	1,111	901	3,262	3,076	2,105	3,860	565	491
Cedar	290	237	1,033	1,060	647	1,374	57	68
Chariton	153	82	441	421	281	568	29	58
Christian	527	500	2,022	2,208	1,312	2,859	228	316
Clark	196	138	542	550	323	668	50	56
Clay	1,893	1,550	6,149	5,448	3,982	6,747	1,003	1,155
Clinton	326	279	956	873	645	1,165	114	76
Cole	866	893	2,650	2,711	1,806	3,330	453	337
Cooper	286	204	867	718	511	977	128	184
Crawford	643	549	1,904	2,008	1,127	2,155	194	179
Dade	162	114	534	532	335	779	30	51
Dallas	356	259	1,103	1,144	659	1,366	57	69
Daviess	140	84	589	507	358	640	23	42
DeKalb	140	134	496	562	279	643	28	22
Dent	496	385	1,367	1,341	897	1,580	97	72
Douglas	404	247	1,085	1,133	725	1,413	32	38
Dunklin	2,482	2,051	4,994	5,022	3,501	5,584	415	530
Franklin	1,582	1,206	5,010	4,668	3,042	5,151	864	881
Gasconade	178	105	720	629	418	695	2	48
Gentry	69	49	354	311	192	412	71	66
Greene	4,240	3,557	12,753	12,928	8,452	15,201	1,411	955
Grundy	248	198	779	733	476	884	62	82
Harrison	188	103	646	581	388	736	29	48
Henry	555	494	1,689	1,679	1,105	1,780	164	224
Hickory	207	238	737	709	420	885	14	25
Holt	70	70	343	317	196	407	74	50
Howard	172	122	586	547	375	666	75	56
Howell	1,105	994	3,437	3,574	2,192	4,051	258	219
Iron	544	388	1,393	1,234	886	1,389	54	52
Jackson	26,511	26,330	55,038	55,044	39,055	63,405	4,087	4,167
Jasper	2,706	2,279	7,691	8,160	4,913	9,657	318	501
Jefferson	2,972	2,912	9,411	9,261	5,696	10,638	1,225	1,086
Johnson	713	684	2,404	2,425	1,548	2,842	172	286
Knox	65	44	247	223	176	296	13	126
Laclede	596	628	2,301	2,398	1,347	2,974	206	306
Lafayette	690	501	2,186	1,851	1,377	2,273	200	157
Lawrence	642	596	2,247	2,392	1,335	2,859	285	224
Lewis	203	165	648	615	404	715	38	114
Lincoln	562	584	2,004	2,220	1,157	2,322	192	295

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

County	Total Population 1996	Minority Under 18 1992	Minority Under 18 1996	School Age Children in Poverty 1990	School Age Children in Poverty 1993	Children in One Parent Families 1980	Children in One Parent Families 1990	Number of Women in Workforce Youngest Child <6 1980	Number of Women in Workforce Youngest Child <6 1990	Total Paying Child Support Cases 1992	Total Paying Child Support Cases 1996
Linn	14,007	100	104	497	554	358	519	426	663	306	455
Livingston	14,306	128	129	479	514	469	589	473	592	266	454
McDonald	19,030	276	309	770	920	466	803	395	566	348	632
Macon	15,159	209	215	428	482	385	479	547	561	277	459
Madison	11,379	60	62	570	576	331	508	330	280	247	370
Maries	8,208	45	47	235	284	167	264	245	340	108	170
Marion	27,841	634	646	1,189	1,203	930	1,390	878	1,085	148	173
Mercer	4,004	4	4	102	126	74	95	117	109	49	83
Miller	22,321	105	112	789	942	532	953	757	836	353	624
Mississippi	13,629	1,293	1,278	1,215	1,226	1,150	1,214	450	459	806	1,155
Moniteau	13,047	77	82	314	338	329	447	441	565	198	290
Monroe	8,872	176	180	406	332	222	269	297	320	92	181
Montgomery	11,825	157	167	376	440	278	455	297	367	269	332
Morgan	17,592	104	117	591	728	347	515	390	513	198	350
New Madrid	20,611	1,638	1,659	1,551	1,524	1,481	1,504	684	686	902	1,443
Newton	47,751	654	700	1,357	1,670	1,175	1,699	1,053	1,646	887	1,383
Nodaway	21,030	137	138	692	593	467	664	766	738	299	419
Oregon	10,095	33	36	528	555	367	372	197	260	131	191
Osage	12,396	43	45	215	245	202	304	412	597	97	160
Ozark	9,629	37	41	277	403	240	248	244	223	88	144
Pemiscot	21,666	2,744	2,831	2,300	2,221	2,240	2,229	834	759	1,134	1,810
Perry	17,433	84	88	411	445	398	567	771	829	242	418
Pettis	36,767	681	720	1,072	1,393	1,282	1,645	1,203	1,436	1,060	1,379
Phelps	37,848	569	610	1,244	1,419	1,053	1,505	994	1,178	724	1,174
Pike	16,169	378	394	770	731	565	737	478	638	310	537
Platte	67,251	1,464	1,640	796	983	1,674	2,258	1,526	2,461	799	1,126
Polk	25,148	171	193	719	903	428	723	527	694	302	492
Pulaski	34,334	3,612	2,897	1,327	1,529	1,281	1,701	1,113	1,765	771	1,225
Putnam	5,049	16	16	193	212	119	160	158	160	72	151
Ralls	8,905	58	62	190	221	131	237	214	318	119	185
Randolph	23,793	591	602	843	1,047	886	1,116	946	932	569	952
Ray	22,660	249	266	600	650	487	850	594	778	511	682
Reynolds	6,699	23	24	429	397	167	274	175	132	161	218
Ripley	13,626	70	77	1,001	992	452	655	303	263	137	505
St. Charles	255,066	4,060	4,701	2,604	3,817	4,272	7,984	5,355	10,289	2,311	3,374
St. Clair	9,100	29	31	354	391	250	289	230	238	139	217
Ste. Genevieve	16,853	54	58	475	449	319	524	547	717	177	308
St. Francois	53,843	256	282	1,855	2,369	1,429	2,314	1,269	1,596	1,408	2,118
St. Louis	1,003,807	60,422	62,100	12,889	15,426	36,476	41,231	27,097	39,137	12,925	17,896
Saline	22,922	576	590	694	860	841	1,093	849	890	641	907
Schuyler	4,376	21	23	182	168	100	172	126	185	63	131
Scotland	4,800	10	10	300	245	107	144	102	171	81	135
Scott	40,241	1,972	2,053	1,656	2,153	2,124	2,402	1,430	1,462	1,361	1,946
Shannon	7,976	29	30	417	515	222	283	301	319	138	187
Shelby	6,845	39	39	284	276	189	253	266	228	122	193
Stoddard	29,625	264	276	1,309	1,366	1,033	1,196	939	948	860	1,220
Stone	25,875	134	171	569	708	295	536	322	539	323	551
Sullivan	6,648	23	25	219	226	160	190	241	207	120	164
Taney	33,271	176	217	698	805	497	831	498	792	378	701
Texas	22,385	126	133	1,182	1,257	658	962	690	732	429	538
Vernon	19,285	131	136	811	840	674	865	826	735	534	702
Warren	22,873	331	375	627	657	357	726	535	962	283	438
Washington	22,315	130	144	1,529	1,518	713	1,110	508	694	550	911
Wayne	12,842	35	38	762	860	356	490	270	342	217	322
Webster	27,601	159	185	1,135	1,182	521	878	616	831	418	660
Worth	2,335	8	8	117	120	77	70	62	61	39	77
Wright	19,241	110	127	1,136	1,065	479	758	409	545	433	628
St. Louis City	351,565	65,031	60,862	26,070	32,630	44,544	42,589	13,186	15,050	20,125	23,915
Missouri	5,358,692	241,036	244,388	155,815	191,903	210,991	256,615	151,162	200,827	111,493	156,457

County	Children Receiving AFDC 1992	1996	Children Receiving Food Stamps 1992	1996	Children Enrolled in Medicaid 1992	1996	Juvenile Law Violation Referrals 1992	1995
Linn	297	199	888	845	577	1,096	84	76
Livingston	264	218	963	923	664	1,275	81	104
McDonald	587	560	2,106	2,510	1,102	2,876	80	113
Macon	247	195	796	813	538	1,006	266	228
Madison	360	306	1,094	1,066	671	1,150	134	146
Maries	160	175	483	532	326	627	17	12
Marion	1,016	701	2,419	2,225	1,600	2,540	492	330
Mercer	72	52	267	286	157	309	3	26
Miller	559	426	2,032	1,809	1,201	2,223	140	143
Mississippi	1,317	1,025	2,644	2,368	1,827	2,435	300	274
Moniteau	152	110	548	551	337	665	53	47
Monroe	107	81	459	427	268	537	80	40
Montgomery	272	184	891	782	572	972	53	177
Morgan	394	376	1,344	1,249	791	1,541	66	108
New Madrid	1,549	1,090	3,083	2,911	2,270	3,156	146	152
Newton	929	703	3,325	3,218	1,919	3,867	224	337
Nodaway	200	170	816	716	516	960	138	149
Oregon	301	252	1,061	1,051	595	1,212	54	17
Osage	90	104	344	375	205	501	1	28
Ozark	295	251	835	835	545	1,033	18	37
Pemiscot	2,391	1,838	4,607	4,212	3,300	4,665	355	140
Perry	208	227	788	804	469	1,106	87	118
Pettis	886	695	2,706	2,575	1,856	3,219	269	396
Phelps	866	790	2,617	2,665	1,765	3,216	228	224
Pike	387	276	1,152	1,120	748	1,326	95	100
Platte	676	416	1,983	1,547	1,364	1,901	378	360
Polk	529	375	1,714	1,787	1,159	2,245	36	68
Pulaski	781	750	3,054	2,851	1,509	3,043	284	274
Putnam	93	60	304	349	219	465	37	40
Ralls	145	140	509	513	305	592	48	45
Randolph	763	564	2,162	1,997	1,511	2,364	234	293
Ray	436	318	1,332	1,183	819	1,318	307	317
Reynolds	286	266	772	738	554	931	34	17
Ripley	853	617	1,993	1,907	1,316	2,198	55	142
St. Charles	2,558	2,608	7,557	7,381	4,735	8,371	1,770	1,443
St. Clair	274	233	769	811	469	885	31	52
Ste. Genevieve	310	231	836	812	555	936	147	612
St. Francois	1,894	1,639	4,962	4,893	3,190	5,186	480	150
St. Louis	17,865	19,679	36,066	39,578	25,966	45,708	11,765	8,581
Saline	656	448	1,878	1,558	1,272	1,889	257	287
Schuyler	78	78	280	315	189	378	11	40
Scotland	106	56	351	266	218	388	20	33
Scott	2,025	1,463	4,537	4,259	3,239	4,941	244	744
Shannon	336	269	980	1,021	659	1,106	30	17
Shelby	140	91	440	431	299	532	58	43
Stoddard	957	710	2,646	2,320	1,672	2,739	124	212
Stone	370	434	1,482	1,721	869	2,179	93	105
Sullivan	119	93	327	428	245	541	21	35
Taney	287	342	1,667	2,207	907	2,778	145	240
Texas	691	708	2,010	2,057	1,322	2,599	100	203
Vernon	527	401	1,655	1,544	1,079	1,999	149	278
Warren	357	303	1,256	1,151	806	1,407	149	240
Washington	1,472	1,016	3,206	3,015	2,148	3,185	238	155
Wayne	595	529	1,540	1,609	1,041	1,889	48	54
Webster	398	409	1,773	1,730	1,011	2,055	150	170
Worth	58	44	256	202	152	239	26	15
Wright	577	453	1,733	1,798	1,120	2,199	51	114
St. Louis City	42,123	40,598	68,682	64,217	52,224	71,158	6,840	6,314
Missouri	162,360	149,716	379,329	374,575	258,807	435,541	45,451	44,048

Appendix 2: Data Notes, Sources and References

Outcome Measures

1. **Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch** – number of students who are enrolled in free or reduced-price National School Lunch Program. Children form households with incomes less than 130% of poverty are eligible for free lunches; those from households below 185% of poverty are eligible for reduced-price lunches. Rate is expressed as percent of total school enrollment. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Births to mothers without high school diploma** – number of live births that occur to women who have less than 12 years of education as indicated on the birth certificates. Rate is expressed as a percent of all live births. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
3. **Low birthweight infants** – number of live infants recorded as having a birthweight under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Rate is expressed as percent of total live births. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Infant mortality** – number of deaths to infants under one year of age. Rate is expressed per 1,000 live births. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
5. **Child deaths, ages 1-14** – number of deaths from all causes of children ages 1 to 14. Rate is expressed per 100,000 children of that age group. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
6. **Probable cause child abuse** – number of child abuse victims from reports classified as "probable cause," indicating that child abuse or neglect has occurred. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
7. **Out-of-home placement entries** – number of entries into Division of Family Services alternative care, including foster care, group homes, relative care and residential settings. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
8. **Annual high school dropouts** – number of students enrolled in public schools who left school without graduating during the school year. Rate is expressed as percent of enrolled students. The formula used to calculate the rate accounts for transfers in and out of a district. Years indicated are school years; for example, 1992 indicates the 1992-93 school year. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.
9. **Births to teens, ages 15-19** – number of live births that occur to girls ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age group. Source: Missouri Department of Health; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
10. **Violent deaths, ages 15-19** – number of deaths from homicides, suicides, motor vehicle crashes and other accidents to teens ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 100,000 teens of that age group. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Demographic Data

1. **Child population** – total resident population under age 18, including dependents of the Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Children as percent of total population** – percentage of total population that is under age 18. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
3. **Minority children** – percentage of children under age 18 who are identified as non-white. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Economic Data

1. **School-aged children in poverty** – percentage of related children ages 5 to 17 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the Bureau of the Census. The 1993 poverty threshold was $14,654 for a family of four. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
2. **Children in single parent families** – percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
3. **Per capita income** – annual income per person. Figures are expressed in constant 1995 dollars. Source: USDC, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
4. **Annual wage/salary pay** – average annual wage/salary pay per job. County data indicate annual wage/salary for all jobs located in that county. Employees may reside and work in different counties. Source: USDC, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
5. **Working women with youngest child under 6** – percentage of women ages 16 and older whose youngest child is under age 6 and who are in the labor force. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
6. **Adult unemployment** – percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed and actively looking for work. Source: Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of Employment Security.

Family Supports Data

1. **Parents paying child support in state system** – percentage of all cases served through Department of Social Services, Division of Child Support Enforcement that receive partial or full payment of their child support order. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.
2. **Children receiving subsidized child care** – total number of children participating in one of the following subsidized child care programs: FUTURES, transitional, income-maintenance/income-eligible, at-risk and child care and development block grant. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.
3. **Licensed child care capacity** – number of slots in licensed family child care homes, group child care homes and child care centers. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Percent licensed child care need met** – licensed child care capacity divided by the number of children under six who need child care. The need was estimated by using the percent change in the population under age six. The number of children under six needing care in 1990 as a percent of all children under age six was multiplied by the percent change in the population under six. Source: Missouri Department of Health, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis.
5. **Children receiving AFDC** – average monthly percentage of population under age 18 that lives in households receiving public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
6. **Children receiving Food Stamps** – percentage of population under 18 that lives in households receiving food stamp benefits. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Health/Mental Health Data

1. **Children enrolled in Medicaid** – percentage of children under 18 who have applied for and have been certified eligible for participation in the Medicaid program. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Public clinic immunization rate** – percent of two-year olds served in Missouri's public clinics who received 4 diptheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP), 3 oral polio virus (OPV) and 1 measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccines and were therefore considered properly immunized. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
3. **Children receiving public SED mental health services** – number of children with serious emotional disturbances served by Department of Mental Health's Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services and Medicaid behavioral services, administered by Department of Social Services, Division of Medical Services. Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health; Missouri Department of Social Services.
4. **Juvenile law violation referral rate** – number of referrals to one of the 45 juvenile courts in Missouri for acts that would be violations of the Missouri Criminal Code if committed by an adult. The numbers represent separately disposed court referrals, not individual children. Rate is expressed per 1,000 youths ages 10 through 17. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; Missouri Office of Administration.

References

Amidei, Nancy. *So You Want to Make a Difference: Advocacy is the Key*. OMB Watch, Washington, D.C.: 1991.

Annie E. Casey Foundation. *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1997*. Baltimore, MD: 1997.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 1995*. In "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report," September 27, 1996. Volume 45, Number SS-4.

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. *A Hand Up: How State Earned Income Credits Help Working Families Escape Poverty*. Washington, D.C.: 1996.

Children's Defense Fund. *An Advocate's Guide to the Media*. Washington, D.C.: 1990.

Children's Defense Fund. *An Advocate's Guide to Using Data*. Washington, D.C.: 1990.

Children's Defense Fund. *Welcome the Child: A Child Advocacy Guide for Churches*. Washington, D.C.: 1994.

Children's Defense Fund of Minnesota. *Minnesota Kids: A Closer Look: 1997 Data Book*. St. Paul, MN: 1997.

Coalition for America's Children. *The Children's Advocates Campaign Strategy Book*. Washington, D.C.: 1994.

DryFoos, Joy G. *Adolescents at Risk: Prevalence and Prevention*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.

Kids Count in Michigan. *Making Kids Count: A Manual for Community Advocates*. Lansing, MI: 1996.

Kretzmann, John P. and John L. McKnight. *Building Communities from the Inside Out*. ACTA Publications, Chicago, IL: 1993.

Melaville, Atelia I. and Martin J. Blank. *Together We Can: A Guide for Crafting a Profamily System of Education and Human Services*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993.

Missouri Department of Health. *Center for Health Information Management and Epidemiology*. Missouri Vital Statistics 1996.

Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services. *Child Abuse and Neglect in Missouri: Report for Calendar Year 1996*.

Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services. *Children's Services Annual Report*. Fiscal Year 1996.

Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services. *Children's Services Management Report*. July 1997.

Moore, Kristin A. and Barbara W. Sugland. *Next Steps and Best Bets: Approaches to Preventing Adolescent Childbearing*. Washington, D.C.: Child Trends, Inc., 1996.

North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute. *Making Kids Count in Every County: A Conference Planning Guide*. Raleigh, NC: 1994.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. *In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment*. OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin, August 1997.

University Extension, University of Missouri Columbia. *Poverty at Issue*. Winter, 1997.

Winer, Michael and Karen Ray. *Collaboration Handbook: Creating, Sustaining and Enjoying the Journey*. St. Paul, MN: Amherst H. Wilder Foundation, 1994.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix 3: County Rankings

Osage	1
St. Charles	2
Atchison	3
Platte	4
Chariton	5
Gentry	6
Nodaway	7
Ralls	8
Holt	9
Lewis	10
DeKalb	11
Ste. Genevieve	12
St. Louis County	13
Cass	14
Shelby	15
Johnson	16
Andrew	17
Perry	18
Gasconade	19
Franklin	20
Jefferson	21
Clay	22
Livingston	23
Monteau	24
Cape Girardeau	25
Callaway	26
Putnam	27
Boone	28
Cole	29
Clinton	30
Howard	31
Schuyler	32
Audrain	33
Polk	34
Bollinger	35
Christian	36
Adair	37
Clark	38
St. Clair	39
Ray	40
Monroe	41
Caldwell	42
Cooper	43
Maries	44
Phelps	45
Barton	46
Lafayette	47
Greene	48
Bates	49
Reynolds	50
Webster	51
Barry	52
Hickory	53
Linn	54
Benton	55
Carroll	56
Daviess	57
Oregon	58
Stoddard	59
Newton	60
Camden	61
Pike	62
Warren	63
Knox	64
Ozark	65
Buchanan	66
Scotland	67
Dent	68
Lincoln	69
Stone	70
Madison	71
Miller	72
Henry	73
Pettis	74
Dade	75
Morgan	76
St. Francois	77
Laclede	78
Cedar	79
Carter	80
Marion	81
Scott	82
Texas	83
Douglas	84
Harrison	85
Washington	86
Grundy	87
Dallas	88
Saline	89
Jasper	90
Taney	91
Crawford	92
Lawrence	93
Worth	94
Macon	95
Pulaski	96
Wright	97
Howell	98
Montgomery	99
Jackson	100
Butler	101
Iron	102
Ripley	103
Sullivan	104
New Madrid	105
Randolph	106
Mercer	107
McDonald	108
Shannon	109
Vernon	110
Wayne	111
Dunklin	112
Mississippi	113
Pemiscot	114
St. Louis City	115

Appendix 4: Sample Legislative Correspondence

Sample Letter to Missouri Legislator

Today's Date

The Honorable _____
Missouri State Capitol
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Senator _____

I urge you to vote against SCS SB 569. This bill would reduce the amount of time that information on unsubstantiated reports is retained on record from five years to three years. Records on unsubstantiated reports are held to alert the Division of Family Services to patterns of abuse or escalating levels of harm to a child. Any reduction in the amount of time records are retained could potentially harm these extremely vulnerable children.

According to the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1997 Data Book*, more than 17,000 children were determined to be abused or neglected in Missouri last year. Approximately 44,000 more had reports that were unsubstantiated. It is important to understand that "unsubstantiated" does not mean falsely reported. More likely, the problem is unconfirmed abuse; some evidence may be present but not enough to substantiate a specific incident. Information on previous reports can be helpful in detecting a pattern of family dysfunction that can jeopardize a child's safety. In investigations that result in unsubstantiated reports, services can be made available to help strengthen and support families. Therefore, it is important to keep information on record to reach and help families.

(Include a paragraph addressing your personal involvement with abused or neglected children)

The current statutes on child abuse and neglect do not threaten parents. There is a law penalizing anyone who permits or encourages unauthorized dissemination of information. A national incidence study found that the true frequency of child abuse and neglect may be as much as three times greater than the numbers confirmed by authorities. Abused and neglected children need more help, not weakened protections. Please vote to defeat SCS SB 569.

Sincerely,

Your name
Your address

Sample Fact Sheet to Support Your Position

- In 1996 in Missouri, there were 17,105 child abuse and neglect victims. More than one-third of the victims were less than six years old.
- A national incidence study found that the true frequency of child abuse and neglect may be as much as three times greater than the numbers confirmed by authorities.
- In 1996, 72% of child abuse perpetrators were the natural parents of the child, while 5% were the parents' paramour and 5% stepparents.
- In 1996 in Missouri, there were 36 substantiated child abuse or neglect fatalities. Almost three-fourths of the victims were less than six years old.
- In 1994, only 24% of reports were substantiated in Missouri, compared to a national average of 35% (Child Welfare League of America Stat Book, 1995).

Source: *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1997 Data Book*, except where noted.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Order Form

I would like to order

Quantity	Item	Price
_____	KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1997 Report (County-by-county profile of child well-being)	$ 23.00
_____	Making Sense of the Change--Children's Budget Watch Report (Documents funding for children's services)	$ 10.00
_____	KidPins™ (Great gifts)	$ 11.00
_____	CMC Membership--Individual--$40--organizational $100 Receive *Action Alerts*, *The Children's Chronicle* and reduced rates for conferences. Those giving $100 or more also receive copies of CMC special reports and publications.	$ 40/100

Total $ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Day Phone _____

Please charge my order: ❑ MC ❑ Visa

Number _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Please make checks payable to:

Citizens for Missouri's Children

All prices include postage for single copies.

All orders must be prepaid

Orders may be sent to:

Citizens for Missouri's Children
2717 Sutton Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63143
Phone: 888-287-5437
Fax: 314-644-KIDS

KIDS COUNT IN MISSOURI 1997 DATA BOOK USER SURVEY

Who are we serving?

Which group best describes your line of work?

- ☐ Academic
- ☐ Private business
- ☐ Nonprofit
- ☐ Government agency
- ☐ Health care
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Judicial system
- ☐ Media
- ☐ Other

How are you using the data? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Advocacy and public information/education
- ☐ Articles/presentations
- ☐ Grant writing
- ☐ Needs assessment/resource allocation
- ☐ Planning and policy development
- ☐ Community organizing
- ☐ Other

How often do you use the report?

- ☐ Daily
- ☐ Weekly
- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Occasionally
- ☐ One time use

How are we doing?

On a scale of 1 to 5 (1=not useful; 5=very useful), please rank each of the following sections of the report.

- Overview of findings (outcome measure summaries) ____
- Missouri profile ____
- Missouri minority profile ____
- County profiles ____
- Discussion section: How to use the data to make a difference ____
- Composite county ranks ____

How clear was the information presented on the county profile pages (1=totally unclear; 5=absolutely clear)? ____

What specific outcome measures and other indicators used in the report are most important to you?

What additional information would you like to see in future reports?

Overall comments on the KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1997 Data Book

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KIDS COUNT in Missouri – and so does your opinion!

As users of the KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1997 Data Book, you are the best resource for determining if we're meeting your needs. By completing the survey on the back of this page and returning it to us, you'll help us improve the format, contents and distribution of the data book. In turn, we will provide you with a clearer picture of the condition of Missouri's children.

Thank you for your help.

Citizens for Missouri's Children
2717 Sutton Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63143
Attn: Susan Scribner

Please fold along dotted lines, tape closed, affix stamps, and return to Citizens for Missouri's Children

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

KIDS COUNT in Missouri Partners

Citizens for Missouri's Children – *M. Elizabeth Griffin, Executive Director*
Children's Trust Fund – *Sarah Grim, Executive Director*
Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis, University of Missouri Outreach and Extension – *Bill Elder, Associate Director*

KIDS COUNT in Missouri Advisory Committee

L. Jo Turner, Ph.D., Chair, ***4-H Youth Development***

Nela Beetem, *Missouri Department of Health*

The Honorable Mary Bland, *Missouri House of Representatives*

Julie Cole, *Missouri Juvenile Justice Association*

Donna Dittrich, *Missouri Statewide Parent Advisory Network*

The Honorable Laurie Donovan, *Missouri House of Representatives*

Lucia Erickson Kincheloe, *Missouri Chapter, National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse*

The Honorable Franc Flotron, *Missouri State Senate*

Jan Frank, *Missouri Academy of Pediatrics*

The Honorable Steve Gaw, *Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives*

Dianne Larkin, *Children's Trust Fund*

Mary Ann Johnson, *Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education*

Leslie Jordon, *Missouri Coalition of Community Mental Health Centers*

Tanna Klein, *Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis*

The Honorable Emmy McClelland, *Missouri House of Representatives, Children's Services Commission*

Ed Morris, *Missouri Department of Mental Health*

Vivian Murphy, *ParentLink*

Kim Parsley, *Missouri Department of Social Services*

Lesley Pettit, *Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services*

Ruth A. Pirch, *Missouri Association for the Education of the Young Child*

Cynthia Roope, *Missouri Head Start Directors Association*

Stacy Rummel, *Office of the Governor*

Joan Solomon, *Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education*

Kama Warwick, *Partnership for Children, Greater Kansas City*

Evelyn Wilson, *Missouri Perinatal Association*

Mildred Winter, *Parents as Teachers National Center, Inc.*

Patty Wolfe, *Consultant*

Data Collection

Tanna Klein, Research Associate, *Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis*

Ryan Burson, State Demographer, *Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning*

Tom Ogle, *Core Data*; **Bill Pohl**, *Food Services, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education*

Vicky Howell, Margaret Tyler, Wayne Schramm, Marilyn Kemna, *Department of Health*

Bill Niblack, *Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of Employment Security*

Ed Meyers, *Department of Mental Health*

Lorraine Brooks, Mark Finnell, Scott Jenkins, Aron Wisneski, Eric Bempah, Randall Wagner, Thomas Parker, F. Sue Spraggs, Kimberly Parsley, *Department of Social Services Research and Evaluation Unit*

Cover design by **Lilyann Rice**, *In Graphic Detail*

Text preparation by **Maria Cavallini**

Special thanks to **Nate Thompson**, *Project Respond, for providing the county maps.*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE